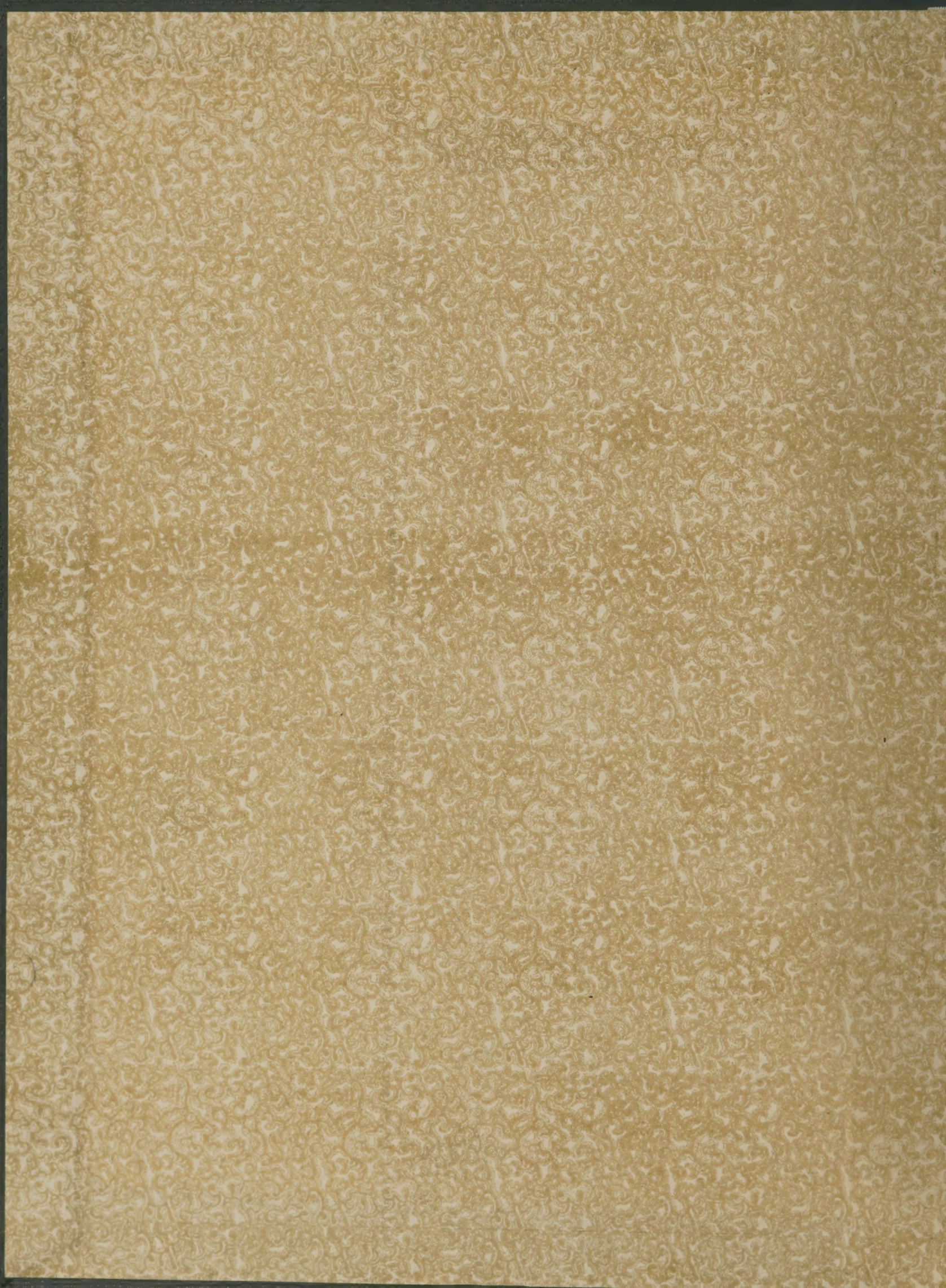




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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, March 1, 1931,
Peiping, China.

This has really been a lovely day, warm, mild and sunshiny; in fact, a real American spring day. It is really too nice a day to remain indoors but we will have to do so in order to prepare a short paper entitled "Transportation of Persimmons in Peiping and Vicinity". We think this subject is of sufficient interest to justify our putting it and the pictures we have relative to this project into a special report. This report, with others we hope to get into shape before or shortly after our return to the United States, will be found in a separate volume so as to make them more easily accessible.

Just two weeks from today we leave for Shanghai en route back to America. My daughter, Ruth, and I would like to remain here for the summer and in the fall and winter work in Nan Kow and Canton and vicinity for awhile and then spend a couple of months or so in Formosa, and a little time in Java, to get seed and such information as is to be found concerning the Soybean and Soybean Industry in that region of the world, but it seems that this is out of the question. We will, therefore, have to forget this region where, before leaving Washington, we planned to work, and dig in so as to get as much as possible done before we have to pack up and board the train for Shanghai en route back home.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Monday, March 2, 1931,
Peiping, China.

We put the finishing touches on the special report we stayed in to work on yesterday and now have it ready to be typed.

We received and answered a few official letters and then worked on our March account and got it practically ready to type on the special account forms, but because of packing and other important work we have to do will more than likely put off the typing of our account until we get aboard the S. S. President Pierce, en route to San Francisco, California.

We made a visit to the model maker who is making us a wooden model of a six and eight container kiln, used by the Chinese here in Peiping in the hot water processing of persimmons from about September fifteenth to the fifteenth of November to remove their astringency. We found that he will be able to make the changes we want made and have it ready in time for us to pack in one of our numerous trunks of supplies and equipment. From the model maker's place we went to a florist and seed establishment in the Morrison Street market and purchased a very good assortment of garden seed: squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomato. This seed was ordered on February 19th.

The weather continues to be fine and we are making very good progress in winding up our work and getting things packed and in shape for our departure on the evening of March 15, 1931.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 2, 1931.

Dr. Geo. D. Wilder,
Tehchow, Shantung,
China.

Dear Doctor Wilder:

I have just received your kind letter of February 28th, giving specific details in regard to the location of the large fruited variety of Chinese persimmon seen by Mr. Lorenz, and about which I recently wrote Mr. Cortland Van Deusen, and I thank you most sincerely for the same.

You perhaps will be interested to know that Mr. Frank N. Meyer, a former agricultural explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who lost his life some years ago in the Yangtze River, was successful in getting living plant material of this large fruited variety of persimmon from the specific region referred to in your letter, into the United States. The large Chinese persimmon is now established in a number of places in the States and in some instances is being grown commercially.

In replying to the letter from the Department of Agriculture concerning this matter, we will suggest that Mr. Lorenz be advised of this fact and also of where budded trees of this variety may be secured in the States.

Thanking you again for your letter and the information it contained, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Tehchow, Shantung,
China.

Feb. 28, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Wagon-Lits Hotel,
Peiping.

Dear Mr. Dorsett,

Mr. Charles Reeder of Weihsien, Shantung, has just sent me your letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. Cortland Van Deusen, asking for information as to the location of the large persimmons that his father in law, Mr. F. S. Lorenz, saw in Peiping. Mr. Lorenz stayed in our home in Peking, in the American Board Mission when he became interested in those persimmons and the trees he saw were not 100 miles north of Peking but about 20 miles north, on the road between Nankow, the big railway station at the entrance of the mountains on the Peking to Kalgan line, and the Ming Tombs. Between the road and the foot of the hills there are many orchards and you will find them anywhere in that region. I think the best orchards are about five to seven miles eastward from Nankow before you enter the valley in which the Tombs are.

I do not remember the name of the village nearest, but at Hu Yü Kou, about two miles east of the station at the entrance of a narrow gorge into the mountains there is an old hunter friend of mine by the name of Hu Ta Tzu who might help you but you do not need him to find the orchards of persimmon trees. I think the grafted trees all bear the kind of fruit Mr. Lorenz wants but you would do well to inquire definitely whether the trees you get buds from are the kind you want. A good interpreter certainly could find out.

Hoping this will enable you to serve Mr. Lorenz in the matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Geo. D. Wilder.

P. S. I think the trees introduced to the United States by Mr. Karl Gordon were not from that district, but I do not know whether they were of the same kind or not.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 2, 1931.

Hanshu Nagan Shokai, Inc.,
9 Kodomacho,
Dairen,
South Manchuria.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 23, also the two packages of spinach seed, one of Chinese squash, and one of tomatoes, for which you advise that no charge has been made.

I thank you very much indeed for your prompt attention to my request concerning this matter, and also for the seed which we are forwarding on to Washington for experimental use.

If you will be kind enough to collect for us at the proper season 4 ounce samples of commercial varieties of squash, pumpkin and spinach to be had in your region, and also 1/4 ounce samples of tomato seed, not including, of course, the varieties sent as per your letter of the above date, and forward the same to Washington, we will appreciate the kindness.

If I can be of service to you at any time, please be kind enough to let me know.

Very truly yours,

F. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Dairen.

February 23, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o American Legation,
Peiping, China.

Gentlemen:

It gives us much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter on February 18, enclosed American 50% to cover our invoice No.1976 amounted 46% U. S. currency, for which please accept our thanks.

We are deeply appreciated to your favor advising to our business, and we are expected to take our best care and attention to our seed cleaning as well as treatment to meet your expectation.

We are mailing you under the sample post by the same mail 2 varieties Chinese Spinach, 1 variety Chinese squash and 1 variety Tomato seed, which collected by us from a Chinese vegetable grower in near Dairen. Now is out of season from vegetable growing as you know, so we could not collect so many varieties as you expected, but we will collect and mail you in Washington some more varieties grown in or about Dairen from 1931 crop as we possible.

We beg your understanding those seeds are only sample and no charged.

Thanking you very much for your kindness and hoping to hear from you further, we are

Very truly yours,

MANSHU NOKAN SHOKAI, Inc.

(s) M. Ohara.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
 Tuesday, March 3, 1931,
 Peiping, China.

After answering a few official letters we went to the Peiping Union Medical College to see Dr. Paul Stevenson who is to arrange to have a few lantern slides made for Dorsett who is to give a talk before the Peiping Natural History Club at 5:30 P.M. Friday March 13th. I will tell those who assemble some of the more important features of our work incident to the storing and processing of persimmons in Peiping and vicinity during the early fall and winter.

Later we called at the Hartung Photo Shop to see about the photographic work they are doing for us. This work, we found, was going along nicely and we will be able to get all of such work finished up before we have to leave for Shanghai.

After tiffin we went outside Hatamen Gate in rikshas to see a wax modeler about making some small persimmons for us for use in a wooden model of a persimmon processing kiln so as to give it a more realistic appearance when we get back to Washington and put it on exhibit. We ordered something like 200 of the small persimmon models and were promised them within a few days.

After returning to our headquarters in the hotel we worked up a lot of the samples of seed which were recently received and got them packed for parcel post shipment. This package bears our #44-P and will go forward in our next parcel post shipment.

Thus far we have only heard from one of the 8 or 10 men

to whom we wrote in widely separated districts of China for a collection of seed of squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomato, grown commercially in their respective districts.

The request from Mr. Ryerson for this seed came in so late that we have not the time to do as much as we would like to in arranging to get a collection from very many places. However, if the 3 or 10 people to whom we have written reply and send seed, we will have quite a number of samples and from districts widely separated.

It was past 10 o'clock when we quit writing legends for the pictures we are mounting in the large albums we had made for this special collection of enlarged views which we are taking back to the Office. Most of the enlargements are tinted and make a fine showing, much better, we think, than the smaller black and white prints.

Peking, China,
Tuesday, March 3, 1931.

Dr. Sohtsu G. King,
11 Kaka Hutung,
Tungsze Pailou,
Peking.

Dear Doctor King:

Your request of Monday, March 2nd, to give a talk before the Rotary Club of Peking on Thursday the 5th, reached me late yesterday evening.

As I told you in our phone conversation yesterday morning, I am very sorry indeed that conditions are such as to make it impossible for me to comply with your request.

Recent letters from Washington regarding some important work here which they would like to have me handle before leaving for the United States, together with winding up my affairs and getting things ready for my departure from Peking on March 15th, are the causes of my refusing to comply with your request. However, I thank you most sincerely for the opportunity you have offered me of meeting with the Club and addressing them.

Perhaps if I have the good fortune to again return to Peking in connection with official investigations of agricultural problems in this region, I may have the very great pleasure of at least meeting with the Club.

Assuring you of my hearty appreciation of your kindness, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,

Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Sohtsu G. King
11 Kaka Hutung, Tungsze Pailou
Peking, China.

Monday, 2, March 1931.

Dear Dr. Dorsett:

On behalf of the Rotary Club of Peking, I am writing to request if you would be so kind as to give us a short talk at our next meeting, which will be held at 12:45 on Thursday the 5th inst. at the Wagons-Lits Hotel. I do hope you will be able to do us this favor and I will be much obliged if you would kindly let me know at your early convenience. My telephone No. is East 1644. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Sohtsu G. King.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 3, 1931.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I am too busy in getting things arranged for our departure from Peiping on the 15th en route to Shanghai and then home, to do little more than acknowledge your kind letter of January 31st from Washington, and your personal letter of January 18th from the Explorers Club, New York, which reached me on February 23.

We have not as yet visited the Azure Cloud Temple near Peiping, but have every reason to believe that the trees referred to by Miss Weld, as noted in your letter of the 31st, are none other than Pinus Bungeana, the white-barked pine of China. We have seen perhaps the best specimens of this pine growing in this vicinity and have sent in small quantities of seed of them this year. If possible we will make a run out to the temple above mentioned in order to see the specimen trees and if possible get a few pictures. If we find anything there as good or better than we have seen, I feel sure we can arrange to secure seed next year.

We are pleased to note that you have enough soybean samples to tangle up the feet of every farmer from one end of the country to the other. It is a great crop and is destined to perhaps become one of the leading, if not the leading, commercial farm crops throughout the United States.

You are to be congratulated, we feel, on having sent the Department's expert on soybeans, Mr. W. J. Morse, to the home of the soybean to secure data, photographs, etc., of this crop in the Orient before it becomes of major importance in the States. Mr. Morse, I feel sure, on account of this trip, will stand head and shoulders above, not only any one specializing in this crop in the United States, but also in the world. The knowledge and experience that he has gained in the Orient during the past two years will stand him well in hand in connection with the triumphant march of this new introduced crop into the United States.

I would very much have enjoyed being with you at the meeting of the Explorers Club in New York. No doubt it is an excellent association to be in touch with, and from its members you should be able to gain a great deal of information which will be of value and very great importance to your foreign agricultural exploration work for the Office. Believe me, it is one of the greatest fields of activity and has the widest range of possibilities for agricultural advancement in the States than any of the other branches of the government service. In my opinion our office should stand at the top as a service organization of the government, not only for the department's workers, but also for those of the agricultural colleges, state experiment stations and private agricultural workers and investigators throughout the States. This goal, I feel, surely is possible, and can be attained with the proper organization, cooperation, and pull together of its men.

I could write much more in this connection, but must close now and get to writing up a lot of seed of pumpkin, squash, tomato, and spinach which came in yesterday.

By the way, we have just learned that the large fruited variety of Chinese persimmon which Mr. E. S. Lorenz referred, is grown in the region between Nankou and Ming Tombs. We have been through this orchard section several times, and it is from this region that Meyer, in 1905, sent in scions.

I suggest that Mr. Lorenz be advised that the Department has already introduced the Chinese persimmon from that region and that grafted trees of the same may now be obtained from several of the California and southern nurserymen.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
January 31, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Care American Consulate,
Peiping, China.

Dear Howard:

One of the former directors of the Los Angeles Farm Bureau, Miss Weld, of the Antelope Valley, was in the office yesterday. She has been quite a world traveler, and asked about seed of a white-barked tree which she saw in the Azure Cloud Temple grounds in Peking. From her description I take it that it is our old friend the white-barked pine. I imagine you know the location of the tree - if not, I thought it might be an additional source of seed if you had a chance to look it up. She spoke of its being a needle tree that looked very much like a pine and had white bark. She was very enthusiastic about it. I told her that I was very sure it was a pine species.

A letter from Morse states that he will arrive in San Francisco on the 4th of March. There is a bare possibility that I may be in California at that time. I am making a hurried trip out there next month, and had planned to be on my way back at that time. If I am detained at all I will try to meet them at the boat. I am sorry you will not be there as well to lean over the rail and throw a fistful or two of soybeans at me to celebrate your return. We have enough soy varieties now to tangle up the feet of everybody from one end of the country to the other. They ought to supply all the demands for all the variety tests.

You will be interested in a comment from the University of Missouri recently in regard to this crop - their acreage increased from less than 500 in 1920 to nearly 500,000 in 1930. That is one thousand per cent increase. The value of the crop last year was estimated at \$12,000,000 in that State alone, where it is being used primarily as cattle feed. There also came in the last few days a new publication - "The Soy Bean in Kansas". There are a lot of interested people waiting for trials with the material you and Morse have secured on this expedition.

I will acknowledge in a few days the two letters sent, together with the shipments. The persimmon scions have not

arrived, but are expected momentarily. The other material is in. Our foreign work this next year will be pretty slim, and there is very little likelihood of our sending any one back there to study persimmon work. There is no appropriation at all for foreign work this time. We have some increase for construction work at Chico and Chapman Field, and we must put in some additional help here to care for the work already under way rather than attempt additional expeditions from funds, keen as I am to have foreign work go on. At the present time we are handling a greatly increased amount of work with a combined professional and clerical staff which is equal only to the number in the clerical staff in 1913. We have stretched ourselves to the limit and cannot keep on at the pace we are going without some additional help. We hope to have Ben in Europe for a while this year - that is about the only foreign activity we will see.

I expect my next letter will probably be the last to reach you before you will be headed back.

Heartiest good wishes to you both.

Very sincerely,

(s) Knowles A. Ryerson.
Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

KAR-N.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Wednesday, March 4, 1931,
Peiping, China.

We continued working on the legends of the Photo Enlargements and got them pasted under the pictures. The albums really make a very nice showing, and we think will be appreciated at the Office, at least we hope that they will.

The day was spring-like and beautiful, too fine for one to remain inside, but our work was such that we could not get away, even for a short time.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Thursday, March 5, 1931,
Peiping, China.

We answered official correspondence and addressed parcel post packages 42-P, 43-P and 44-P and they are now ready to be delivered to the American Legation in the morning to go forward in the diplomatic pouch to Washington. A letter concerning this shipment will go forward to Mr. Ryerson in tomorrow's mail.

We have three of the albums for enlargements and hope to have these all fixed up and bound ready to take with us when we leave on the evening of the 15th.

Today we received our tickets for accommodations on the S. S. President Pierce from Shanghai, China to San Francisco, California. The price of this ticket was \$346.00 Gold. For Ruth's ticket I paid \$404.00. This gave her a private bath, otherwise the rooms were practically about the same. Now it really looks as though we will actually sail from Shanghai on March 27th for the United States. Our arrival back in Wash-

ington will, no doubt, mean that my agricultural exploration days for the Department are over, for within a year from then I will be 70, the age of retirement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Peiping, China,
March 5, 1931.Mr. B. W. Skvortzow,
76 Potshtovaya St.,
Harbin.

Dear Mr. Skvortzow:

Thanks for your good letter of February 25th which reached me this morning.

I note that it will be about the middle of March before you will be able to secure the squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomato seed which I requested you to collect in Harbin for me. I also note that you plan to send this seed direct to Washington. The mailing charges from the Orient to the States are rather heavy. I think, therefore, that it will be best if you will send the seed addressed to me here in Peiping in care of the Wagons-Lits Hotel. I will arrange to have my interpreter receive the seed here and get it into the diplomatic pouch for Washington. Going in that way there will be no charges for postal fees.

In case you find that the post office order for Mex. \$5.00 which I inclosed in my recent letter, is not sufficient to purchase the seed requested, please call at the American Consulate and give your statement for any balance that there may be to Mr. Lillistrom. I still have a little money left at the Consulate and will write Mr. Lillistrom to see that your bill is paid.

I am very sorry to learn that the Manchurian Research Society is still in Chinese hands, and also to note that conditions in Harbin are gradually getting worse. I hope that a change for the better will soon come in that region.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Expedition.

PHD/rd.

P. S. You did not mention in your letter whether or not

you will be in a position to secure for us this coming season 30 to 50 pounds of seed of Calamagrostis epigeios which the Department of Agriculture is anxious to get.

If you can attend to this matter for us and send the seed to the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., I will be greatly obliged.

If you will be kind enough to let me know before the 15th of this month what the expense for the collection of the grass seed will be, I will send you a post office order for the amount. If this is not possible, please take this matter also to Mr. Lillistrom, who I think I can arrange with to pay your bill.

P.S.D.

Harbin, China,

February 25, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Wagons-Lits Hotel,
Peiping.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Thanks very much for sending me Trapa's nuts from China. They are very interesting.

Yesterday I was at Fudiading. The Chinese vegetable shops are still closed and will be opened in the middle of March. I will collect the pumpkin and squash and spinach seeds and send you in the middle of next month directly to Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington. Last year price for pumpkin and squash seeds were M.G. 1-- for Japanese pound, for water melons M.G. 1.50 to 3-- a pound.

Our Society is still in Chinese hands. I am working in the school and the conditions of work get worse and worse.

Very sincerely,

(s) B. Skvortzow.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 5, 1931.

Mr. T. L. Lilliestrom,
American Consulate,
Harbin.

Dear Mr. Lilliestrom:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Skvortzow advising that he will collect for me, in accordance with a recent letter which I wrote him, samples of the commercial varieties of squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomato seeds, grown in that region. I sent him a post office order for U. S. \$5.00, and am writing him today that in case this is not sufficient to cover the expense of the seed requested, to please give you the bill for the balance and that I would write and ask you to settle the same.

I am also asking Mr. Skvortzow to let me know what the expense will be in case he is in a position to collect the 30 to 50 pounds of Calamagrostis seed for us this season, and that if he is not in a position to give me a statement of the expense at this time, to present his bill to you when the seed is collected and forwarded to Washington and that I would ask you to settle for the same.

You did not reply to my request asking for a statement of the amount of the balance that I have on deposit at the Consulate. You will also recall that there is quite a little balance which you owe me for the tools purchased from Jim and me when we left Harbin in 1926, and also a slight balance on the Ford car which was gotten from us.

I will be greatly obliged if you will send me a statement of my balance at the Consulate at the very first opportunity, and also of the amount that you owe me. I will thank you sincerely if you will take care of the bills for seed which Mr. Skvortzow may collect for us.

I do not anticipate that the expenses for seed will be very great.

I am inclosing herewith a few blank government vouchers

Mr. T. L. L.

-2-

3-5-31.

which I will be obliged if you will have Mr. Skvortzow sign when you pay him for seed. Please fill in the amount paid and have Mr. Skvortzow sign where indicated, but do not fill in the balance of the voucher or give any dates on it. This can better be done at Washington when the vouchers are received.

Thanking you in advance for whatever attention this request may receive, I remain

Sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Expedition.

PHD/rd.
Encls.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 5, 1931.Dr. H. W. Hubbard,
Paotingfu,
China.

Dear Doctor Hubbard:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 2nd with the signed government voucher. I am delighted to know that you were in a position to cooperate with me in connection with securing squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomato seed from your section as outlined in my letter to you under date of February 19th. I am also pleased to learn that the seed and other plant material that you have received from Washington at different times is doing well.

As stated in my previous letter, I would like very much, if possible, to have the seed from your section reach Peiping on or before the middle of next week. If this is not possible, however, please send it forward to the address I gave you here in Peiping as soon as your Chinese friend is able to collect and pack the same. It will save expense at that end and in case it does not reach Peiping before I leave, I will arrange with my interpreter here in Peiping to pack the seed and send it forward to Washington through the diplomatic pouch.

Again thanking you for your hearty cooperation in this matter and for your prompt attention to my request, I remain

Sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

Paotingfu, China.

March 2, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Grand Hotel
de Wagons Lits,
Peiping.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I was interested in receiving your letter of Feb. 19th and the 25 bags for seed samples. I remember with pleasure your visit in 1924 and previous occasions when you have sent us seed from Washington. Yesterday I was looking at an asparagus bed which was planted from asparagus sent to us by you in 1915. It is still doing very well.

I will be glad to cooperate with you in securing local varieties: Pumpkin, Squash and Spinach seed. I would have difficulty in attending to this personally, both because of lack of time and lack of knowledge of the sources of local seed. However, I have entrusted this matter to a Chinese friend who is familiar with such matters and who would be glad to earn an honest penny. I have turned over to him the \$5.00 you sent and told him that if anything is left from the cost of seed and postage, he may keep it for his trouble. I trust that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you. I expect you will be receiving the seeds within two weeks or so.

I enclose your voucher which I have filled in and signed.

If there is anything further within my power, I will be happy to assist you at any time. Please do not hesitate to write me.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Hugh W. Hubbard.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Friday, March 6, 1931,
Peiping, China.

This morning I wrote Mr. Ryerson in detail about the contents of parcel post packages #'s 42-P, 43-P and 44-P, and then took the three parcels over to the American Legation and requested that they be put into the next diplomatic pouch en route to Washington.

We returned to the office and continued our correspondence, note writing and the preparation of pictures for mounting in albums. We also got some of our equipment and supplies packed away. As fast as we can we are getting such things behind us so that we will not be rushed to death the last few days of our stay in Peiping.

We regret very much that we have not had the time to devote to sight seeing in and about Peiping. On account of the time that Dorsett was out of work in Dairen because of sickness, I (Dorsett) did not feel that I was justified in taking time off, and besides the work in which we have been and are still engaged in is too interesting and fascinating for me to leave to go sight seeing, and even with putting in full time I have not been able to accomplish what I would have liked to in connection with plant exploration work in general and the persimmon work (winter storing and fall processing).

I feel that it is extremely unfortunate that Mr. C. C. Thomas was unable to get over to China last fall as was planned before the Expedition left Washington in the spring of 1929.

Mr. K. A. R.

-3-

3-6-31.

We trust these parcels arrive in good condition.

We expect to get more seed of spinach, squash, pumpkin and tomato before we sail on March 27th, not long now.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

P. S/ We are mailing second sheet inventory cards under separate cover.

P.H.D.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 6, 1931.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Today we delivered parcels numbered 42-P, 43-P and 44-P to the American Legation to go forward in the next out-going diplomatic pouch for Washington.

Parcel #42-P contains:

7743. Charcoal made from the stems of Abutilon avicennae. Chinese "Ch'ing Ma". We previously sent in a small amount of this charcoal and suggested that perhaps the War and Navy Departments, or firecracker manufacturers might be interested in having some of it for experiments.

Parcel #43-P contains:

7745. Abutilon avicennae. Specimen.
#7735, Celtis koreana, may be a good ornamental.
Cucurbita sp. #'s 6794, 6795, 6814, 6818, 6819, 6820, 6821, 6822, 6823, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6827, 6828, 6829, 6830, 6831, 6832, 6870.

This seed is sent in compliance with your request under date of January 20, 1931.

Green olives. #7326. Specimen.

Gossypium sp. #6801. Chinese long staple cotton.
Dr. Cook may be interested.

Lagenaria sp. #'s 6793, 6815, 6816, 6817. Gourds, pumpkins and squash are used in China, almost indiscriminately. We are therefore sending the gourd seed because we thought they might prove to be of interest in connection with any experimental work undertaken with squash and pumpkins.

Larva from Quercus. #7168. Specimen.

Panicum sp. #6802, 6803. Two varieties of millet, for trial.

Rhododendron mettreichii. #7736. If not already introduced, this seed will no doubt be of interest to Mr. Morrison and others.

Soia max. #'s 6797, 6798. To add to the D. & M. collection and aid in the tangling of farmers feet.

Solanum sp. Tomato. #6804, 6805, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6810, 6811, 6812, 6813, 6869. All sent at your request of January 20, 1931.

Spinacea. Spinach. #'s 6868, 6871, 6872. All sent in at your request of January 20, 1931.

Vigna sinensis. Brown eye cow pea. #6799. To add to the D. & M. legume collection.

Parcel #44 contains:

Abutilon avicennae. #7748. Small bundle of dry stems.

Cucurbita sp. #'s 6877, 6878, 6879, 6880, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6902. All sent in at your request of January 20, 1931.

Diospyros kaki. #7744. These three seed may be worth planting to see what they will produce.

Dolichos lablab. #6875. To add to the D. & M. legume collection.

Lagenaria sp. #'s 6796, 6881, 6882, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908. Seed sent because we thought they might be of value to try in comparison with any work which may be done with squash and pumpkins.

Phaseolus sp. #6800, 6874, 6876. Dr. Shoemaker may be interested in these introductions.

Salt-petre #7747. Sample.

Solanum sp. Tomato. #'s 6806, 6883, 6884, 6885. Seed sent at your request of January 20, 1931.

Spinacea sp. #'s 6886, 6887. Seed sent at your request of January 20, 1931.

Sulphur. #7746. Sample.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 6, 1931.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I am inclosing herewith my completed account for the month of February, which I trust will reach you in due time and prove to be in shape so that you can pass it on to the Accounting Office.

We have but ten days now before leaving Peiping and it is keeping us hustling to get things as we would like to have them before leaving, in fact it looks very much as though something will have to wait until after we get to Washington before completion. However, that is just a repetition of what I have experienced on every foreign trip that I have made.

The weather here is fine and Ruth and I appear to be in very good shape. We have our steamer tickets and the latter part of next week will get our railroad tickets.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and all at the Office in which Ruth joins, I remain

Very sincerely,

PHD/rd.
Incl.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Saturday, March 7, 1931,
Peiping, China.

We prepared labels for the album of enlarged pictures of soybeans and soybean products and also for those we are listing under miscellaneous views. The labels are laying on the pictures ready to be pasted on. This we will attend to at the first opportunity.

About 2 o'clock Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Commissioner in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Shanghai Office 113 Sassoon House, called. Mr. Nyhus brought with him Mr. Owen L. Dawson who is to take his place when he (Nyhus) returns to the United States sometime this spring. Mr. Dawson is therefore being broken in so that he will be able to handle the work when Mr. Nyhus leaves. They are leaving in the morning for Kalgan where they will spend several days.

We invited them to go with us next Thursday to Hsiang Tang to make final notes at the winter storage yard where we have been working all winter. They both said that they were very much interested in the persimmon proposition and if they could get through their inspection work at Kalgan and get back that they would be delighted to go up with us.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Sunday, March 8, 1931,
Peiping, China.

This has been a glorious spring day but we have not had the time to get out and enjoy it for we had our hands quite full going over and typing the special article "Persimmon Transportation in the Vicinity of Peiping, Chihli, China".

We also finished pasting the legends on our 9 x 11 enlargements and got them all into the large albums we had made for them. They look fine and we cannot help but feel that they will be admired and prove of both interest and value.

We packed an additional trunk today, this makes five that have been filled and roped ready to go. A little before tiffin Liu brought in the wooden model of the persimmon processing kiln. We have enough small wax persimmons to fill the 8 containers. These small persimmons will make the model appear more realistic and add materially in making it more understandable.

The clipping below from the Peiping Leader of March 8, 1931 is self-explanatory.

DORSETT TO TALK ON PERSIMMONS

**Noted Agricultural Explorer To
Speak At Lecture Of Peking
Society Of Natural History**

Lovers of Peiping's Primeur fruit, the persimmon, will be interested in the forthcoming lecture of the Peking Society of Natural History series of regular monthly meetings. This lecture will be given by Mr. P. H. Dorsett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the subject 'Persimmon Processing and Storage in the Peiping District.'

The speaker is an agricultural explorer of note who has made several visits to the Far East in connection with his work of investigating foreign plants of potential value for

cultivation in the States. Having recently investigated very thoroughly the persimmon industry throughout the Peiping area, Mr. Dorsett has become

acquainted with many interesting but little known facts connected with the processing and storing of this valuable fruit. The lecture will be illustrated and bids fair to be one of the

most interesting of the entire season.

To Be Given March 13

The lecture is to be held on Friday afternoon, March 13, at 5:30 o'clock in the Upstairs Lecture room of the P.U.M.C. Auditorium and will be open to the general public.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Monday, March 9, 1931,
Peiping, China.

Today I worked over and arranged the lantern slides which I expect to use with my talk before the Peking Society of Natural History at 5:30 P.M. Friday, in the lecture room of the P. U. M. C. I will talk to the members and guests of the society on PERSIMMON PROCESSING AND STORAGE, in the vicinity of Peiping.

We packed two trunks today and got two others about half filled. The day has been fine and we would have liked very much to have been out in the open, but our time is too short to allow of our getting out even for a comparatively short time.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Tuesday, March 10, 1931,
Peiping, China.

We worked on notes and reports, wrote a few official letters and packed three trunks almost to completion today. We hope to get our Field Trip Report finished very soon so that we can send in our report for the quarter ending December 31, 1930.

It has not been very cold today but the wind and dust have been quite disagreeable.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Wednesday, March 11, 1931,
Peiping, China.

Ruth completed copying the December report today and we are indeed pleased to have it through with. We will now be able to get the last quarterly report and the negatives of the

prints for it packed and delivered to the American Legation before we have to leave Peiping.

The diplomatic pouch is scheduled to leave Peiping on March 14th, the day before our departure, and more than likely will catch one of the President boats sailing from Shanghai about two weeks in advance of the S. S. President Pierce which we go on March 27th, 1931. Dorsett put in practically the entire day in packing and getting things in shape for our departure from Peiping on the evening of March 15, 1931.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Wednesday, March 12, 1931,
Peiping, China.

We left the hotel about 8:45 this morning and by 10:30 we were at the persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. The fruit has all been shipped out of the beds in Mr. Chi's yard. We were given to understand that the only persimmons left in storage beds in and about the village were those which turned black in the early part of the season and which the owner had been unable to dispose of at any price. We went to the storage yard to see these fruit. They are in very bad condition, badly mashed and broken. There was a lot of what we took to be black mould in the rotting fruit. This is the first and only trouble we have seen in the open air winter storage beds of persimmons. There were a few fruit vendors about the bed and the best of the fruit was being sold to them in small quantities at a mere pittance, \$0.50 Mex. per 100 persimmons. We tried a little of the fruit and was surprised to find that the flesh was sweet and of much better quality than it was

P. H. Dorsett's Notes
March 12, 1931 (cont.)

last December, but its appearance was such as would force most people to let it severely alone.

We were advised that Mr. Chu, owner of the storage yard and black persimmons, lost this season on account of this trouble, not less than \$800.00 Mex. Before leaving the village of Hsiang Tang, we secured persimmon scions of the two commercial varieties grown in the region, and in fact in the vicinity of Peiping, the Large Persimmon or Tamopan, and the Small Persimmon or Lantern, from Mr. Chi the gentleman who owns the storage yard where we worked all winter. These scions are for Mr. Chang Shih Lun at Ku Tang, near Hang Chow, China. It was from this gentleman that we secured a few seed and trees of the white-barked persimmon during the winter. He requested Mr. Peter Liu to bring scions of these two varieties when he made his trip down there in the spring.

On the way out and back to Peiping today we saw considerable activity on the farms. This same spring activity on the farms was noticeable in the regions of the Summer Palace, Jade Fountain, Azure Cloud Temple and Pa Ta Chu in the Western Hills. In a few instances farmers were plowing, and some were rolling their wheat land, while others were apparently making ready for such activities.

We made the run to Pi Yun Ssu Temple, also known as the Green Cloud Temple or Azure Cloud Temple, in the Western Hills for the purpose of getting a few pictures of the white-

barked pine, Pinus bungeana, which we learned from Washington were there. The specimens are very good as will be seen from the few pictures which follow under this date.

March 12, 1931.

Negative #46482. Pinus bungeana..

Some of the many Chinese White-bark Pines, in the grounds of The Green Cloud Temple, in the Western Hills some 20 miles or more to the northwest of Peiping, Chihli, China. The white-bark pine, as I have seen it here in northeastern China is found headed low and very much branched and only occasionally does one find trees of long trunks like these. Naturally, especially if in the open they are low headed and much branched. When trimmed or crowded they are like these trees at this Temple.

March 12, 1931



Negative #46483. Another view, in The Green Cloud Temple grounds, of other fine specimens of the Chinese White-bark pine. This Temple is also known as Azure Cloud Temple or in Romanized Chinese Pi Yun Ssu Temple. It was at this Temple that the remains of Dr. Sun Ya Sin rested in state for a considerable time after his death. There are some very fine specimen trees of this pine near the Temple.

The handsomeness and beauty of the majority of the White-bark Pines, we have seen is more or less marred, on account of having been scarified near their base, as can be noted in this and other pictures made here and else where in northeastern China.

March 12, 1931



Negative #46404. A nearby view of a portion of the base of the trunk of one of the handsome specimen White-bark Pines, which like all of the other specimens of this pines here and in many other places about Peiping, have been scarified and their beauty on this account very much marred. The scarification was for the purpose of bleeding the tree, so that the thick, white, sticky sap, (resin) used extensively in Chinese medicine, could be secured. This practice, we understand, has now, at least for the most part, has been discontinued.

March 12, 1932.



Negative #46485. A Temple scene, grand and beautiful along a portion of the walk leading to and from the the Chinese Temple Pi Yun Ssu, Green Cloud or Azure Temple. This is one of the grandest and most beautiful of the many Temples which are scattered throughout the Western Hills some 20 miles or such a matter to the Northwest of Peiping, China. This view is through the lion guarded, marble Pailou to the entrance gate to the Temple beyond. It was in this Temple that the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who died in Peiping on March 12, 1925, rested in state, before some time later being removed to their permanent tomb in Hankin, the present seat of Government.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Friday, March 13, 1931,
Peiping, China.

Shortly after getting up from breakfast this morning we received a letter from Dr. Hugh Hubbard of Paotingfu, advising that he is in a position to get some 20 odd varieties of locally grown pumpkins and squash for us and that he might be able to get a few seed of tomatoes and spinach but that the amount of funds previously sent was not sufficient. He estimated that something like \$16.00 Mex. additional would be required in case we desired him to go ahead and get the additional seed, and to wire him if we desired the additional seed.

As a result of this letter we both wired and wrote him regarding the matter. Copies of the wire and letter will appear in today's notes. We also enclosed in our letter to him a P.O. order for \$20.00 Mex. and 15 additional small cotton bags.

We got parcel post packages #'s 45-P and 46-P ready which contain our quarterly report for the last quarter of 1930, and delivered them to the American Legation with the request that they go forward in the next out-going diplomatic pouch to Washington.

We made arrangements at the American Legation so that Mr. Peter Liu will be able to forward such seed as arrives in Peiping addressed to us after we leave to us through the diplomatic pouch to Washington. We also registered our change of address at the Legation so that any mail arriving

for us after our departure on the 15th will be forwarded.

We squared up our account at the International Banking Corporation and with our balance bought a draft on N. Y. and took the balance in Travelers' Checks and cash. We purchased our railway transportation tickets from Peiping through to Shanghai.

We did a little packing and at 5:30 P.M. as per previous appointment I addressed the members and guests of the Peiping Society of Natural History at the P.U.M.C. in Peiping, China. The paper presented, not, of course, including the slides, appears at the close of today's notes, etc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, Chihli, China,
March 13, 1931.
8:45 Friday Morning.

Dr. Hugh Hubbard,
Paotingfu,
China.

Dear Doctor Hubbard:

I have just received your letter of March 11th concerning my request for seeds of spinach, pumpkin and squash.

I am keenly interested in the number of varieties you speak of and believe this is an opportunity for me to get a nice collection of this material for the scientific research workers of the Department of Agriculture. I am, therefore, inclosing herewith a post office money order in your favor for the additional sum of Mex. \$20.00, which according to your estimate, should be sufficient to purchase the seed outlined in your letter and pay for its collection and the postage to Peiping.

We are leaving here Sunday and as you can well imagine after a two years' sojourn in the Orient, I am pretty well tied up in getting my supplies and equipment packed for our return trip. Owing to the fact that I will not have time to attend to the listing up and packing of the seed before I leave Peiping even if it should get here Saturday, I will be obliged if you will let it come up by mail addressed to me here at the Wagons-Lits Hotel when it is ready to ship, or if it is convenient for some one to bring it to Peiping with them when they come up on some other errand it will do just as well.

I am arranging with my interpreter here, Mr. Peter Liu, to receive seed or any other mail that may come to the hotel addressed to me and to repack it and send it forward to Washington in the diplomatic pouch.

In case you find that the additional funds sent will not be sufficient to get seed of all the varieties, I will thank you to reduce the amount of seed by half, if necessary, so as to include some of the seed of all the local commercial varieties of squash and pumpkin your Chinese friend can pick up in that region. If he can add an ounce or so of seed of a few of the best varieties of vegetable gourd and still have sufficient funds to pay him for his trouble and pay

Dr. H. W. H.

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the postage, I will be glad to have him do this.

I am also inclosing herewith an additional 15 small cotton bags which you may need.

I am sending you this morning a wire as follows:

"Hubbard Paotingfu

All. Letter with additional funds follows.

Dorsett."

Assuring you of my most hearty appreciation for your cooperation and assistance in this matter, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Incls: Money order.
15 sm. bags.

Paotingfu, China.

Mar. 11, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Wagons Lits Hotel,
Pei ping.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I need some more advice about the seeds and am writing in hopes that I will catch you before you leave Peiping.

My Chinese friend has already secured the spinach seed. There is no local tomato seed, this being imported from abroad. But as to squash and pumpkin, there seem to be a great many varieties, altogether 24 or more. As I am not an expert in this line, I am not able to say whether all of these belong strictly to the squash family or not. A great many of the varieties which my Chinese friend describes seem to be small squashes. Some of them border on the melon, others on the cucumber and another is a gourd. I am unable to translate the Chinese local names into English, although I suppose they have English, or at least scientific names.

A further difficulty is that these small varieties of squash seed are much more expensive, many of them selling ordinarily for one copper a seed. Of the squashes there are eight varieties which would cost around 20 cents for 4 ounces. There are perhaps 16 other varieties which would cost from 80 cents to \$1.00 each for 4 ounces. This would run us into a total expense considerably more than \$5.00 you sent. A rough estimate gives me about \$16.00 for the total.

The question is: Do you want me to get all of these varieties which seem to me to belong to the squash family at an expense of \$16.00 or so? This \$16.00 is an estimate of the bare cost of seeds, not including postage or any remuneration to the man who has been collecting them.

If you can let me know before Saturday, I can bring these seeds to Peiping myself. Monday there will be another party going up. In this way we can save postage, which would be a considerable item on this large quantity of seed.

In case you feel it necessary to telegraph, the two words "Hubbard Paotingfu" will be sufficient address. The one word "All" will let me know that you desire all of these 24 or more varieties of which I consider squash and pumpkin seed.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Hugh W. Hubbard.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 13, 1931.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Today we delivered to the American Legation parcels number 45-P and 46-P to go forward to Washington by the diplomatic pouch leaving here Saturday.

Parcel 45-P contains the negatives and one copy of the December field trip report for the quarter October first to December 31st. #46-P contains duplicate copies of October, November and one copy of December report for the above quarter. I trust that these reach Washington in good condition and will prove to be of interest. They should reach you a little in advance of our getting to Washington.

I have your letter of February 6, 1931, and am pleased to note that parcels 29-P, 30-P and 31-P had been received and trust that before this Nos. 32-P, 33-P and 34-P have also reached Washington.

It would be fine if you could arrange to meet Morse at San Francisco and I hope that this was the case.

The boys on the Utowana ought to have a cracking good trip and get a lot of interesting information, pictures, etc.

I am wondering if Doctor Galloway and Doctor Fairchild will be in Washington by the time we get back. I hope so for we would very much like to see both of them there.

I think it is fine that you are getting funds from the appropriation for the relief of unemployment to make improvements at Bell and Chapman Field. They both are badly in need of such work as you mention. I wish that Chico might have come in for some of this extra money.

We are very busy just at present getting our equipment

Mr. K. A. H.

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and supplies listed and packed so that we can get away from Peiping Sunday afternoon.

This perhaps is our last letter to you from Peiping.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes I remain,

Very sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
February 6, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of the American Consulate,
Peiping, China.

Dear Howard:

I received your letters of Dec. 28 and Jan. 3. The material that came by pouch has been received. This included your package Nos. 29-P, 30-P and 31-P. Your package Nos. 32-P, 33-P and 34-P, which you sent by commercial parcel post, have not yet been received, but we are looking forward with a great deal of interest to them. I trust that we will be able to propagate a collection from the persimmon scions. It is an interesting looking list and we are particularly glad to compare these non-astringent varieties with the Fuyu.

According to Morse, he will arrive in San Francisco on the 4th of March. It is possible that I may be there at that time, as I am leaving next week for a hurried visit to the Coast and will be finishing up the first week in March, starting back to Washington. If I can be on hand, I will be on the dock.

The "Utowana" is headed south again. I had a letter from Doctor Fairchild stating that the party had left for Nassau to join the ship. They are going to Cienfuegos, over to Tela and Panama, and then start up the west coast.

Souviron and Erlanson should be leaving Mazatlan in a few days for Chiapas, the southernmost section in Mexico.

Doctor Galloway seems to be doing very well in Florida. I haven't heard from him direct for almost two weeks now, but from last reports he seemed his usual self and was enjoying the winter there. Doctor Fairchild has been busy with the Everglades National Park. It looks as though this will go through. Some of the worthy people down there almost overdid it, from what I have heard, in their efforts to convince the Congressional Committee and prejudiced their case. However, I hope Doctor Fairchild and some of the others were able to steer it back all right.

We will be glad to take care of the request for seed for the Botanical Garden at Peiping.

If the Conference Report of the Deficiency Bill goes through, which has already been passed by the Senate and only

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

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awaits the House confirmation, we will be starting construction at Bell and also at Chapman Field, as it carries some additional items to promote employment, particularly of labor, and is going to give us new roads and new buildings at both of these stations where we can use local labor to put them up. This will go a long way toward helping us out in improving both of these places. We are unable to get anything for Chico, because the regular appropriation carries \$3,500 for a new head house, although we had asked for \$7,500. However, this will be at least a start. We hope in time to get a good residence out there.

With heartiest good wishes to you both, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

KAR.MMB

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 13, 1931.

Mr. Fred C. Brosius,
Supervising Quarantine Officer,
Department of Agriculture,
110 Ferry Building,
San Francisco,
California.

Dear Mr. Brosius:

We are leaving Peiping Sunday March 15th en route back to Washington.

We are sailing on the S. S. President Pierce due to leave Shanghai March 27th and to arrive in San Francisco April 15th.

I am advised that you have already been written to from Washington concerning my home coming.

There is a possibility that I may have a bundle of persimmon trees which I will bring with me on the steamer. If so, I will want these to go forward to Washington together with my numerous trunks etc., by express.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the wharf in San Francisco on arrival, I remain with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

PERSIMMON PROCESSING AND STORAGE

IN

PEIPING AND VICINITY.

The persimmon, perhaps, is the most commonly used fresh fruit in China, as well as one of its oldest, finest, cheapest and best. It is the fruit of the young and the old, the well-to-do and the poor, and perhaps without question, stands as does the apple in America, the king of Chinese fruits.

During the centuries of persimmon cultivation in China and Japan, many distinct horticultural varieties have arisen, and practices of culture, harvesting, processing and storage, have become greatly specialized.

The persimmon growing districts in the vicinity of Peiping are almost wholly confined to the foot-hill regions and small valleys to the north, northwest and west of the city.

At harvest time, about the middle of September or a little later, a well-kept orchard of persimmons, laden with large golden-yellow fruits, and in full costume of gorgeous colored foliage, ranging from green through the yellows to the various shades of pink, red, and dark maroon, is a most glorious spectacle, not uncommon in China, and grander, more beautiful, and more spectacular than the orange groves of America.

We have not even been able to get an estimate of the number of persimmon trees under cultivation in the vicinity of Peiping, but assume from the estimated num-

ber of fruits annually produced, that there must be no less than 100,000 bearing trees throughout the district.

The estimated number of persimmons annually harvested in this region is in round numbers 106,000,000. Of this amount, some 70,000,000 fruits are consumed in Peiping throughout the persimmon season, from about the middle of September to about the middle of March, depending on the season.

This vast number of persimmons from nearby regions, 50 miles or so, reach Peiping by man, donkey, and cart transportation, and from more remote districts by rail, where accessible, and by donkey and camel caravans.

An average load of persimmons for a man is about 200; a donkey carries from 4 to 600; a camel, 800 to 1000; and a 3 mule cart, 4,000 to 10,000 depending on the size of the fruit.

It would be interesting to know how many of the foreigners in Peiping, who know and have acquired the taste for persimmons and really enjoy eating this extremely handsome and delicious fruit, know that for some 60 odd days, during the early marketing season for persimmons, from about September 15th to the middle of November, that all of the fruit marketed is hot water processed to remove its astringency.

There are 5 places in and about Peiping where persimmons are processed, each of which is equipped with from 1 to 9 six-container kilns, 19 in all.

The average estimated seasonal capacity of a six-

container kiln is 346,726. The total seasonal output of the 19 containers is, therefore, in round numbers, upwards of 6,500,000 depuckered persimmons.

The balance of the 70,000,000 persimmons annually consumed in Peiping, is 63,500,000. These are stored in beds on the ground in the open, where nature's processes of ripening and freezing renders them non-astringent.

Speaking of the astringency of persimmons recalls to mind a story I heard when a boy in Missouri, where, as in a number of other States, grows a native small fruited persimmon, which before frost is very astringent, but delicious after being frozen.

An old dorky was induced to eat one of these native unripe persimmons and was then asked to whistle. With some hesitation and more or less difficulty he replied, "Fiddle, deee, I speck I've pizened!"

To prevent this so-called "pizening", persimmons are gassed in America, soaked in Japan, hot watered in China, and frozen anywhere. Thus, puckery persimmons processed by man or nature, are puckeryless.

By means of a few lantern slides, I will show you pictures and a detailed drawing of kilns used in the depuckering of persimmons for early marketing, and also views in open air persimmon storage yards in the village of Shen Tang (Shiang Tang), some 25 miles to the north of Peiping.

TABLE OF AIR AND PERSIMMON PROCESSING KILN TEMPERATURE RECORDS.
From

3:00 P.M. November 11 to 7:15 A.M. November 12, 1930.					Remarks
Time	A.M. or P.M.	Outside Temp.	Container # 1.	Container # 2.	
3:00	P.M.	2° C.	14° C.	14° C.	
4:00	P.M.	2° C.	14° C.	15° C.	
5:00	P.M.	0° C.	13° C.	15° C.	
6:00	P.M.	-2° C.	14° C.	14° C.	
6:10	P.M.	-2° C.	15° C.	15° C.	
6:40	P.M.	-1° C.	17° C.	17° C.	
7:00	P.M.	-1° C.	19° C.	19° C.	
7:10	P.M.	-1° C.	19° C.	19° C.	
7:40	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
8:00	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	21° C.	
9:00	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
10:00	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
11:00	P.M.	-2° C.	20° C.	21° C.	
12:00	M.M.	-2° C.	21° C.	21° C.	
1:00	A.M.	-3° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
2:00	A.M.	-4° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
3:00	A.M.	-4° C.	19° C.	20° C.	
4:00	A.M.	-4° C.	19° C.	19° C.	
4:10	A.M.	-4° C.	19° C.	19° C.	
4:40	A.M.	-4° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
5:00	A.M.	-4° C.	21° C.	21° C.	
6:00	A.M.	-5° C.	21° C.	21° C.	
7:00	A.M.	-4° C.	21° C.	22° C.	
7:15	A.M.	-4° C.	22° C.	23° C.	
Totals		22.5	451	456	
Averages		-2.5	19.51	19.66	

Started firing at 6:10 P.M. Two front drafts open. If four or six containers are full four drafts are open. Firing was light and slow. Used old reed grass matting and burned it by small hand-falls.

Stopped firing at 7:10 P.M. and closed two front drafts but not of fire box.

Started firing at 4:10 A.M. Opened front drafts, but kept back ones closed. Fire was light and slow. Used old reed grass matting and burned it by small hand-falls.

Stopped firing at 4:55 A.M., closed upper drafts but not fire box.

7:15 A.M. started selling fruit.

Negative #46481. Showing the temperature record of the air and two of the containers in a 6 container kiln of Chinese persimmons, treated with hot water, November 12, 1930 to render the fruit non-astringent.

By this practice, followed in Peiping and perhaps other districts in northern China, the persimmon, one of the staple fruits of the orient, is made marketable some two months, (Sept. 15 to Nov. 15th.,) each year before it would normally come in from the winter storage beds in the fields, and thus the market season for this most valuable fruit is advanced about two months in the fall season.

We estimated that some 6,500,000 and perhaps a good many more, are annually treated in this way in Peiping. Through this artificial practice of ripening the fruit and the natural practice of cold storage, in beds on the ground in the open, in the vicinity of Peiping, Persimmons, as a fresh fruit are available from about Sept. 15th., to the latter part of March and sometimes early in April of the following year.

LIST OF LANTERN SLIDES USED

in

A talk on Persimmons before the Peiping Natural Histor Club

- 46186. Persimmon orchard at Hsiang Tang, China.
- 46384. Chinese hawkers with baskets of persimmons.
- 46455. Chinese persimmon carrying baskets, each basket hold 100 fruits
- 46239. Donkey caravan loaded with persimmons leaving a storage yard.
- 46238. Another view of a donkey train.
- 46222. Donkey panniers or baskets filled with persimmons.
- 46454. Donkey panniers when filled hold 200 large persimmons each
- 46371. Loading persimmons into carts from winter storage beds.
- 46241. 3 cart loads of persimmons en route to Peiping. from Hsiangtang
- 46198. A. A camel at rest with 2 empty panniers in place.
- 46202. Empty camel panniers, they are 13"X36"X18" deep & hold 400 fruit
- 46208. 8 container persimmon processing kiln.
- , Sectional drawing of 6 container kiln.
- 46216. Glazed earthen ware jar, used in persimmon processing.
- 46206. Selecting firm sound persimmons for processing.
- 46164. A side view of an 8 container persimmon processing kiln.
- 46214. Chinese who attend the persimmon processing kiln.
- 46211. Nearby view of 2 containers in a 6 container kiln.
- , Table showing air and persimmon kiln temperatures.
- 46475. Nearby view of ridges and furrows for a persimmon storage bed
- 46236. A bed of woven kaoliang stems for storage bed.
- 46172. Unloading persimmons from a donkey pannier.
- 46171. Similar but slightly different from the above.
- 46197. View over a portion of winter storage beds of persimmons.
- 46188. Open air persimmon storage beds.
- 46228. A bed containing 60,000 persimmons.
- 46190. Showing a portion of the open air storage beds of Mr. Chi's
- 46182. Matting covered persimmon beds.
- 46220. Portion of open air winter storage beds of persimmons.
- 46194. View of trunk which contains clock thermometer.
- 46478. Temperature chart for the period from Jan. 2 to 9 inc.
- 46479. Chart #14, Jan 6 to 13.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931.

It was about noon when we finished packing and every trunk we have is chock a block for we are taking back a lot of equipment and some supplies.

Our baggage comprises 12 Government trunks and two personal trunks besides a portable typewriter, four cameras and three hand bags and it looks as though we will have to get another hand bag. If nothing happens we get away tomorrow on our long return trip to the United States.

This is my second exploration trip to the Orient and now the work in the field for me is drawing to a close. At least at my age 70 the 21st., of this coming April, it hardly seems possible, even though I feel fit, that the officials at Washington will want me to again go into the foreign field for them. Would I like to, yes for there is still much to be done in Japan and the Orient, I believe that a year and perhaps more could be spent to very great advantage in Hokkaido. It impressed me as being a rich field in which to explore for ornamentals. I also believe that a year could be spent to good purpose in Chosen. We were very much impressed with the variety and types of soybeans found in the limited area Dorsett and Morse explored and we feel sure that some additional specimens of ornamental trees and shrubs could be picked up in that region. Far North Manchuria, we feel quite sure is rich in promising forest trees and ornamental flowering shrubs. Japan and China has as yet been but barely touched and they are filled with plant possibilities for introduction into America.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Saturday, March 14, 1931,
Peiping, China.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Peiping, China,
March 14, 1931.

Mr. W. J. Simpson,
Methodist Episcopal Mission,
Changli, China.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

I received the package of seed which you left at the desk for me a few days ago and thank you very much indeed for the same. As I told you in our telephone conversation, if you have an opportunity in your travels to pick up additional three or four ounce samples of commercial varieties of squash, pumpkin and spinach, and one-quarter ounce samples of tomatoes, especially of Chinese varieties, and send them into Washington in care of Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., I will very much appreciate the kindness.

If seeds are sent, please send with them an invoice of any expense you may have been put to in connection with the purchase and mailing of the same, and I will arrange to have your bill settled from Washington.

Wishing you prosperity and success in your in China and again thanking you for your cooperation, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Beiping, China.
March 11, 1921.

Mr. H. J. Simpson,
National Biological Station,
Changai, China.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

I received the package of seed which you left at the bank for me a few days ago and thank you very much indeed for the same. As I told you in our telephone conversation, if you have an opportunity in your travels to pick up additional three or four more samples of commercial varieties of squash, pumpkin and melon, and one or two other once samples of tobacco, especially of Chinese varieties, and send them into Washington in care of Mr. Kenneth A. Peterson, Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., I will very much appreciate the kindness. It needs no seed, please send with them an invoice of any expenses you may have been put to in connection with the purchase and mailing of the same, and I will arrange to have your bill settled from Washington. Please you promptly and enclose in your in China and again thanking you for your cooperation, I remain Very truly yours,

W. E. Brown,
Agricultural Explorer,
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Foreign Plant Introduction

Peiping, China,
March 14, 1931.

Dr. J. W. Dyson,
Biological Supply Service,
Soochow University,
Soochow, China.

Dear Doctor Dyson:

This is in acknowledgment of your postal advising me of the receipt of the \$5.00 L.C. which I sent with a request for seed of squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomato.

I am delighted to learn that you are in a position to cooperate with us in securing samples of the above seed from your section, and that the seed will be sent direct to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

I very much appreciate your kindness in this connection and thank you most heartily for your assistance. If you will sign the government voucher enclosed in my first letter and send it along to Washington with the seed, it will enable me to collect the amount from the Department.

Again thanking you for your kindness and trouble,
I remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

SUNDAY MARCH 15, 1931.

We were up early this morning so as to start our home going right. It rained quite hard during the fore noon but the after noon was very pleasant. Just after tiffin we had besides the 14 trunks, 4 cameras and 4 hand bags a good size cotton bag of mellow and sinach seed brought up this morning from Paotingfu by Dr. Hugh Hubbard. This we will take to Shanghai with us and try and pack it with the plant material we are expecting to get at Hangchow, China.

About 4.30 we went over to the railway station, our baggage had previously been taken over and its transportation arranged for. At 5.15 our train pulled out of the station and were on the first leg of our long journey.. There was some trouble with the heating apparatus in our car and as a result we were rather uncomfortable on the way to Tientsin. After dinner, we retired early for we were pretty well fagged with the strenuous work of the past few days and felt the need of rest.

Our train arrived in Tientsin a little after 9 oclock and shortly afterward Mr. Peter Liu came and told us that they were going to cut our car out and replace it with one in good order. We got up and dressed and transferred to the Diner and about 11oclock they cut in a new sleeper and we were soon in bed again, and not very long afterward we were asleep and our troubles temporarily over.

FROM THE PEIPING LEADER
Saturday March 14, '31

**Lecture on
Persimmons**

Introduced by Dr.

B. E. Read, Mr. P.

H. Dorsett gave an
interesting lecture on

the subject of "Persimmon Processing and Storage in the Peking District" at the meeting of the Peking Society of Natural History last evening at 5:30 in room 102, B. Building, P.U. M.C. before a fairly large audience.

Mr. Dorsett fascinated the audience by unfolding a new angle to a most popular fruit in China, explaining its processing and storage in Peiping. During the persimmon season, from the middle of September to the middle of March, the lecturer said, 70 million persimmons are consumed in Peiping every year, out of a production of over 106 million.

Then the persimmon authority went on to tell the audience through many lantern slides how persimmons are processed in eight container keels, heated by water at an average temperature of 19 degrees, to make them non-stringent and then how the growers store them up in beds surrounded by furrows, covered up by mats under the ground to keep them frozen.

Altogether it was an interesting subject, because as Dr. Read said in his introduction, the persimmon is the most popular fruit in China, especially among foreigners, yet so many of us are ignorant of how they are processed and stored up for our consumption.

* * *

Sunday March/5, 1931

Aboard the S.S. President Pierce en route to Honolulu and Frisco.

Dear Joe:

This letter is primarily for the purpose of letting you know that we are now well on our way home. On the morning of the 9th. we are due in the port of Honolulu and on the 15th. that of San Francisco and then it will not be very long before we will be in Washington.

Your letters of the 6th. and 11th. of February arrived in Peiping only a short time before the date fixed for our departure and I had to let them go over until now.

Many thanks for your kindness in arranging for the courtesies of the port of San Francisco for us. By the way do you know just what is ment by the term courtesies of the port? The reason I am asking is this, when in Yokohama a few days ago we learned that Morse, when he landed had to pay something like \$200.00 U.S.C. Even though, as I understand, he was to have been accorded the courtesies of the Port.

I also want to thank you for the transportation requests which I am to receive from Mr. Brosius when we land in San Francisco. I will use the transportation requests as you suggest, if that is possible and it may be for I saw a notice recently that the American Railways now allow 30 days on tickets from the Pacific Coast East with stop overs en route.

Thanks for writing to Mr. Rankin about our return. We expect to stop with them for a few days and also hope to see Frank and the folks before we get out of Chicago.

I am pleased to learn that both Chapman Field and Chico will benefit on account of appropriations made to aid in the employment of the unemployed. The amounts you give, \$4,500.00 for the former and \$14,500.00 for the latter will go a long way in putting these gardens in better shape than they have ever been before.

Kind regards to you and the family as well as all at the Office. Ruth joins in the above.

Sincerely yours,

Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett and Morse Agr. Exp.

Monday, March 16, 1931.

When we awoke this morning, we were in the Province of Shantung. Here the crops appeared to be somewhat farther advanced than they were in Peiping and vicinity. We had breakfast about 8:00 o'clock and then began our window inspection of the country and crops.

I would say that in general, something like 50% of the arable land is in wheat, at least up to the time we reached Tsinafu. In that region we ran through a section which was quite largely devoted to the growing of fruit; peaches, pears, apricots, etc. In some instances the trees appear to have been sprayed either with a solution of Bordeaux mixture or maybe lime-sulphur solution. In general the orchards appeared to be in very good condition, both as to the health of the trees and their cultivation.

We had the pleasure of Meeting Messrs. Nyhaus and ^{Dawson} Bodson, who are returning from Kalgan to Shanghai on this same train. During the course of one of our conversations en route, Mr. Nyhaus told me that Mr. Lawson, otherwise known in Kalgan and vicinity as The Duke of Mongolia, felt that it might be advisable and perhaps we would guard against a source of trouble if we discontinue the use of the term "Expedition" and adopt some other term or phrase to designate

our foreign agricultural exploration work. According to The Duke of Mongolia, there is a growing feeling, among the Chinese, of suspicion in regard to "Expeditions". This, it is believed, is very largely due to the trouble which has arisen in connection with the work of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, and others. This, we think, is an opportune suggestion which should be given careful consideration.

Tuesday, March 17, 1931.

This morning at Chu Chon, en route to Shanghai, we saw at the railway station Chinese farmers with piles of bamboo baskets of various sizes and shapes. Some of these were very attractive and we would have liked very much to have bought a collection, but were prevented from doing so because of the difficulty of getting them to Shanghai and from there on to the United States. We were given to understand that in Chu Chon and vicinity the making of articles of bamboo is an industry of considerable commercial importance.

The Chu Chon region is very largely devoted to the growing of rice, but at this time of the year 50% or more of the fields are in wheat or barley, or perhaps both. The wheat throughout the region looks to be in very good condition.

At the outer edge of the village, we saw several

Tuesday, March 17, 1931 (Cont.)

Chinese carrying smallskiffs, in each of which there were something like half a dozen cormorants; apparently these parties were going fishing.

Here and there, for a considerable distance along the way, we saw both square and round holes some six to eight feet across. We learned from a Chinese farmer sitting with Peter Liu that these are for fertilizer and manure. They are sometimes filled with what very much resembles swamp grass and then filled with water. After the straw or grass has rotted, the contents of the pit is applied to the rice.

We arrived in Shanghai about 11 o'clock at night, and took a cab to the Astor House. We had a card of introduction to the manager, Mr. Max Schibel, and after locating him presented our card. He told us that he was very sorry but he could only give us one room as there were no other available ones. He called the Palace Hotel, which is under the same management, and found that they had but one room also. Owing to the lateness of the hour and our unfamiliarity with the city, we decided that Ruth would remain at the Astor House and that I would go to the Palace for the night and return in the morning for breakfast with her at the Astor House. The manager promised us two rooms the next day.

Wednesday, March 18, 1931.

We had breakfast about 7:30 this morning and about 9:30 we went to the office of the American Consul General and were rewarded for our trouble by receiving a letter from Mr. Ryerson and two personal letters from sister Nellie (Mrs. George C. Husmann). We then visited the vegetable and fruit markets and here again we were well paid for our trouble, for we found a large and interesting collection of fruits, vegetables and flowers, as is attested by the following lists:

VEGETABLES

Cabbage, European and American as well as Chinese.

Mustards, in variety.

Gourds in variety and many shapes.

Beans: soy, horse, and mung, also sprouts.

Leeks in variety.

Coreanda.

Peas in the pod.

Lettuce in variety.

Lotus roots.

Ginger, old roots.

Radishes in variety, some very red.

Spinach.

Carrots.

Loscorea.

Wednesday, March 18, 1931 (Cont.)

Vegetables, continued.

Onions, fresh and old.
 White potatoes.
 Burdock.
 Bamboo shoots, several species.
 Beets.
 Water nuts, Sagittaria and Trapa Natans.
 Lily bulbs.
 Celery.
 Water Cress.
 Yellow flowered vegetable, Medicago Dentata.
 Turnips, in variety.
 Dasheens.
 Tomatoes.
 Endive.
 Green and red peppers.
 Cucumbers.
 Beans, string.
 Egg plant.

FRUIT AND NUTS

Oranges, in variety.
 Pomelos.
 Bananas.
 Mangoes, nice looking and good.
 Pears in variety.
 Lemons.
 Apples in variety.

Fruit and Nuts (Cont.)

Hawthorns.

Chestnuts.

Peanuts.

FLOWERS.

Hyacinths.

Asters.

Sweet peas.

Violets.

Carnations.

Camelias.

Geraniums.

Calla Lilies.

Forsythia.

Budlia.

Pussy Willow.

Flowering peach.

Magnolias.

Primroses.

Fresias.

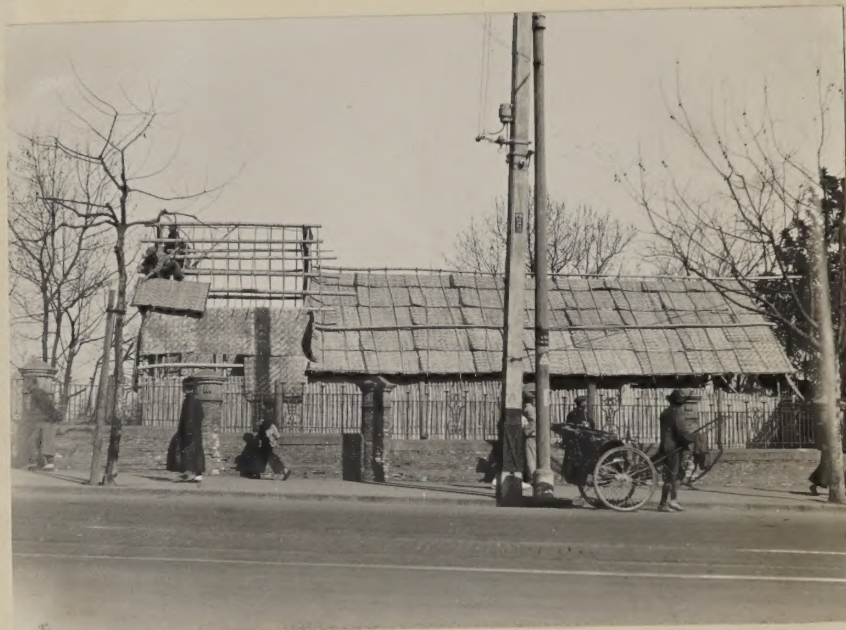
Cyclamen.

Cinerarias.

After returning to the hotel from our trip out through the city and to the market, we decided to leave in the evening for Hangchow. That is the region where Mr. Myer, years ago, secured scions of the white barked persimmon, and where Liu in December 1930 secured a couple of the fruit and a bundle of scions. A little later we secured about 25 young trees



Negative #46486. View showing bamboo frame work and bamboo slate on the end of a shelter or house in the park on a portion of the Bund in Shanghai, China. March 18, 1931



Negative #46487. View later in the day showing a side view of the structure, under construction, shown in the preceeding picture. This view shows the bamboo framing of the house or temporary shelter almost covered with grass or rather bamboo woven matting.

This as well as the preceeding are typical Chinese scenes.



Negative #46488 Soja max. Soybean.

The central sculling craft is loaded with sacks of soybeans.

This general water-front scene was taken from the Bund at Shanghai, March 18, 1931



Negative #46489. A rear view of a typical, one mast, Chinese Junk on the water front at Shanghai, China.

Craft like this are the most common to be seen in the harbor of Shanghai, from the Bund.

This picture was made from the Bund, near the bridge across the Whanghpoo, March 18, 31.

Thursday, March 19, 1931 (cont. # 3).

dollar with one of the priests and walked out and away with a new pad which was made for, but had not as yet been used, at the altar.

Mats similar to this, we believe, would be excellent for summer porch use in the United States. It is a straw and bamboo product which perhaps could be readily and cheaply made at some of the bamboo groves in the United States.

March 18, 1931 (cont. 2).

from Mr. Chang Shi Lun, at Ku Tank, near Hangchow.

We have not heard whether or not this material reached Washington alive, and because of the possibility of this being a new variety, and being valuable for stock purposes, we are not taking any chances of losing it. In other words, in case the first shipment did not arrive alive, we may get the material we get on this trip in and get it established, and in the event that the first shipment was saved, no harm will result from getting a second lot of material in safely.

We left Shanghai on the 5:50 train, and arrived in Hangchow a little before midnight. Upon arrival there we took a taxi and had him drive us to the Lake View Hotel. We will remain here for a few days and during that time we hope to secure scions and young trees of the white barked persimmon, also still and motion pictures of the trees.

The trip down was fairly pleasant and comfortable, and for as long as we could see out, before darkness came on, we appeared to be running through an apparently level valley country, for the most part planted to truck crops, mustard, wheat and mulberries.

Tuesday, March 19, 1931.

We were up early and got a fine view of the lake, for the hotel is on a hillside nearby. The lake is quite large and the surrounding country is hilly and rolling. This is one of the most attractive looking regions in China that we have yet seen. The accommodations and food are none too good for the price one pays, but we are here not as tourists, but as agricultural explorers in search of plant material for introduction into America. We came for the express purpose of securing scions and young trees of the white-barked persimmon known to abound here, so that sleeping and eating are secondary matters.

After breakfast we secured an auto, and Peter Liu, our Chinese interpreter had the driver take us out to Ku Tang, some ten miles or so out from Hangchow, Chikiang Province. At Ku Tang we met Mr. Chang Shih Lun, the gentleman Mr. Liu met when he was here last November when he was here to locate the white-barked persimmon and secure fruit and scions, and later we secured trees. When Mr. Liu was here in November, he also secured scions of the Fire, Square and Hihg-foot persimmons, the three most important varieties grown commercially in this region.

Mr. Chang received us graciously and invited us into his home, which was not much for looks from the outside, but was spacious and grand on the inside. Tea was served and we then went out to look for trees of the white-barked persimmon. The persimmons on Mr. Chang's place are planted here and there among the mulberries, and practically all of them are grafted on the white-barked variety.

Thursday, March 19, 1931 (Cont. 2)

for there was no white-barked persimmon in China, and therefore Meyer must have seen and photographed trees which had been white-washed.

Meyer was an ardent lover of plants, a good botanist, experienced horticulturist and a very keen observer, and all who knew him felt sure that the mistake was with Dr. Kin and not Mr. Meyer.

We, therefore, are delighted to have had the opportunity, after all these years of uncertainty, to verify Meyer's observations, as is shown by our pictures which are practically identical with those made by Meyer, #'s 5125 and 5126. Hangchow, in Chekiang Province, is, in so far as we know, the only source of the white-barked persimmon.

Mr. Peter Liu arranged with Mr. Chang Shih Lun to get for us tomorrow something like 30 scions and 25 small trees of the white-barked persimmon, 10 small trees of a small red-fruited wild persimmon which is also used as a stock in the Hongchow region, and 30 scions each of the Fire, Square and High-foot persimmons. These ^{latter} are the three principal commercial persimmons grown in the Hangchow district. We were told that commercial varieties of persimmons graft on the small red-fruited wild persimmon bear more abundantly but that the fruit are smaller than when grafted on the white-barked variety.

We were told that a varnish or something like a lacquer is made from persimmons, and that the white-barked variety is the one most generally used for this purpose. The varnish, or so-called lacquer, is used in connection with the making of Chinese fans, and for coating Chinese umbrellas, water-proofing them. It is also used for water-proofing fish lines and nets. We will try to get more definite information concerning this matter in Hangchow, where we understand this product is used, tomorrow.

In the afternoon we visited the Ling Yin Ssu (Temple), which means "The Temple of the hidden spirits". Here we saw on the kneeling benches in the temple, large circular mats made of rice straw and covered with bamboo sheathes. This happened to be a day of pilgrimage, and as a result there was a continuous stream of people coming to worship and give tribute to Buddha, or some other of the saints. It occurred to us that one of these bamboo kneeling pads would be interesting to put with the bamboo-made article exhibit in the Godown at the Bamboo Garden on Ogeechee Road, near Savannah, Georgia. We talked with several of the priests about them and learned that they are only made for use in temples ^{and} that there is no place where they can be purchased.

After talking with the priests for some time and getting them to understand that we desired to put it with a collection of bamboo articles for the purpose of showing the many uses of this interesting and wonderful plant, we left a Mexican silver

Tuesday, March 19, 1931 (Cont.)

The trees are grafted low and the stocks, at this time, did not show much of the characteristic white bark. We found a rather small tree, which showed this character fairly well, and we made several pictures of it for fear that we might not find anything better. Not finding anything very satisfactory at Mr. Chang's place, we asked if he could take us to some other place where we perhaps could find what we wanted.

However, before going elsewhere, we were again invited into the guest room and were served cigarettes, and a little later Liu told us that they were preparing an Honor-Dish especially for us. A short time later we were ^{each} served a dish of four poached eggs in a sweet syrupy liquid. This, to us, was both new and different from anything we had thus far tried to eat in the Orient. Liu, who does not like, and never eats eggs cooked in any way, passed his helping up. Ruth tried hard to eat her portion, but was only successful in eating one of the four eggs. I, who was recognized as the leader of the party, felt it incumbent upon me to maintain the dignity of the party and the Government we represent, did full honor to our host and hostess by leaving an empty dish in token of my appreciation of their hospitality and friendship. I am frank to say, however, that the task was neither pleasant nor easy, and that I was much relieved when I had finished.

From here we went to the place of Mr. Ho's, some few miles away, and there we found and photographed some very good specimens of commercial persimmons grafted on the white-barked variety. The stocks, which averaged from a few to 12 or 16 inches in diameter, stood from about 2' to something like 5 feet or more from the ground to the union of the scion, and as a rule were beautifully and strikingly white. See pictures at the end of today's notes, also #46490 at the end of yesterday's notes.

Some of the specimen trees, at about 18" above the ground, measure 18" to 20" in diameter. The union between the stock, the white-barked variety, and the commercial variety were not of uniform height from the ground, but varied from something like 2' to 5', or perhaps more above the surface of the ground.

The white-barked stocks at Mr. Ho's place were fully as white as if they had been white-washed, and the difference in color between the stock, scion, bud or graft is very striking, as will be seen by referring to the pictures at the end of today's notes. The trees we saw, as well as those photographed today, are markedly similar to those photographed by Frank N. Meyer in this region in March 1906.

After Meyer reported this find and published it in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No 204, Agricultural Explorations In The Fruit And Nut Orchards Of China, it was claimed by at least one (Dr. Yamei Kin of Peiping, Chihli, China) that Mr. Meyer was mistaken

Negative # 46489 $\frac{1}{2}$ Panoramic View from the window in
our room at the Lake View Hotel. Yang Chow, China
It shows a portion of the Lake & Island and to the
left & in the background the city & the white-bark pines.
This region is the home of the white-bark pines.
The summit is found Cashia thymifolia & Neodonia sp.



Negative #46490. Diospyros kaki.
View of a large commercial persimmon which is growing on the Chinese white-bark persimmon a variety growing wild in the region of Hang Chow and perhaps other places in China.

Note that for a few feet above the ground the trunk is white as though it had been white washed. This stock surely is different species from the commercial grown kaki persimmon. The small trees are mulberry, grown for feeding silk worms.



#46491- Diospyros sp. Chinese White-bark Persimmon, used as a stock for a commercial variety. This is a somewhat nearby view than that of the same tree shown in picture #46492. The graft is about 3 feet above the ground. We were advised that the bark of the stock gets darker during the year, but that it peel off in the spring, March or April. It will be noticed that in this case not quite all of the bark has fallen from the stock. The tree is on Mr. Ho's place only a few miles out from the city of Hang Chow, Chekiang Province, China. March 19, 1931. Seed and scions and trees of this species were sent in under #'s 7596, 7700, 6922 and 6929.



#46492- Diospyros sp. Chinese White-bark Persimmon. This view taken in the vicinity of Hang Chow March 19, 1931 is the same as that shown in picture #46491. The smaller trees about the commercial variety of persimmon grafted on the White-barked variety are mulberries.



#46493- Diospyros sp. A fairly nearby view of a portion of the trunk of a persimmon tree. It shows the stock, the white-bark variety from the ground up to about three feet then the commercial variety which is grafted onto the white-bark variety. Take at Mr. Ho's place a few miles out from the city of Hang Chow, Cheking province, China. March 19, 1931. D & M



#46494- Diospyros sp. A fairly nearby view of a seedling white-bark persimmon on the place of Mr. Chang Shih Lun Only a few miles out from the city of Hang Chow, Cheking Province.

Note that in this instance the limbs as well as the trunk of the tree is shedding its bark. We were told that later this tree will be as white as some of the others of which we have pictures. March 19, 1931. D & M

#46495- Diospyros sp. A nearby view of a portion of a seedling tree of the Chinese white-bark persimmon. The tree is the same as that shown in picture # 46494. The small trees are mulberries. March 19, 1931.



#46496- Diospyros sp. showing a rather distant view of a commercial variety of Persimmon tree grafted on the white-barked variety. The union is about 3 feet above the ground. This tree is on Mr. Ho's place some 10 miles or so out of Hang Chow. March 19, 1931.



#46497- Diospyros sp. View of another commercial variety of persimmon grafted to the white-bark variety. This tree is also on Mr. Ho's place. The average height of grafting persimmons in this region appears to be about 3 feet from the ground. March 19, 1931.



#46498- Diospyros sp. Showing a portion of the trunk of young grafted persimmon tree it will be noted that the white-bark stock is just now in the process of shedding while that of the scion remains in tack. March 19, 1931.



#46499- Diospyros sp. A nearby view of the base of a trunk of a grafted persimmon. The stock is the white-bark variety the top is one of the commercial varieties grown in the vicinity of Hang Chow. This tree is on Mr. Ho's place. March 19, 1931.



#46500- Diospyros sp. View along a portion of a good size canal. The bridge in the distance is interesting and attractive, the persimmon tree on the bank to the right is a commercial variety grafted upon the white-bark variety. March 19, 1931.



#46501- Diospyros sp. Showing what appears to be a rather old commercial variety of persimmon which is grafted to the white-bark variety. This tree is on a bank of a canal near the place of Mr. Chiao some 10 miles, or more from the city of Hang Chow. March 19, 1931.

#46502- Diospyros sp. White-bark persimmon used for a stock for a commercial variety. This view is of the base of the tree shown in picture #46501. In this instance the union is only about 18 inches above the ground. March 19, 1931.



Friday, March 20, 1931.

In the morning we looked up oil and paint shops to see what we could learn about the so-called persimmon lacquer and its use. We learned from the proprietor of one of the large paint and varnish stores in Hangchow that they sell, annually, from 200 to 300 barrels, each containing some 280 catties, or about 350 pounds, of this so-called persimmon lacquer. This lacquer is made in September, from green persimmons. We understood that any variety of persimmon will answer, but that the fruit of the white-barked variety is preferred and is most generally used.

The fruit of the white-barked persimmon is not considered very good to eat; in other words, it does not compare favorably with the fruit of other more commonly grown varieties. This, no doubt, is one of the principal reasons why it is more generally used in the making of persimmon lacquer. Not being liked to eat fresh, the fruit can be bought more reasonably and thus is used for the purpose of making lacquer.

We also learned that they coat thin paper with this persimmon lacquer and place them together. The paper sticks fast, and when dry is used to wrap oil and other liquids of about the consistency of molasses in. These sheets, for we purchased a few for samples, measure almost 11" x 11½", and are of a slightly redish brown color.



A sample of a portion of a sheet of persimmon lacquer coated paper which is used in wrapping up rather dense liquids, similar to molasses. The sheets measure about 11" x 11½". This was secured from a paint and oil firm in Hangchow, China.

Friday, March 30, 1931 (cont.)

After tiffin we secured several collections of spinach, tomatoes, pumpkin and gourd seed from different sections of the city. These are for the purpose of filling Mr. Ryerson's recent request for commercial varieties of such seed from widely different regions in China. We saw in the fruit and nut stands of Hangchow small hickory nuts and two kinds of chestnuts, in abundance. The chestnuts were of the ordinary kind, Castanea mollissima, the other a medium sized nut about the size and shape of an ordinary acorn, but of a reddish brown color and apparently, judging from the appearance of the nut, only one nut is borne in a bur, this probably is Castanea heneryi. When here last November, Peter Liu brought some of these nuts back with him to Peiping and they were sent in to Washington under our field number 7497. In December we ordered an additional amount of these nuts and they went in to Washington under our #7637. See one-half life size picture on the other side of this sheet which gives a good idea of their size and general appearance.

We secured today a small bundle of the hickory nuts. The kernels of these looked to us as though the nuts had been cooked, but the men in the fruit and nut shop assured us that they had not been cooked in any way. These go in to Washington under our #6930.

We were told that both the hickory nuts and the small chestnuts come from a region in the mountains some 10 or 15 miles distant from Hangchow. If I mistake not, this is the region from which Meyer sent in herbarium specimens of hickory nut a number of years ago.



#46353. Castanea sp. This may be Castanea henerii.

This is a one-half sized picture of a portion of the nuts from Hangchow sent in to Washington under #7487. They were secured by Mr. Peter Liu when he was here last December. At that time Mr. Liu paid 35 cents Mex. per cattie, about 1½ pounds, for these nuts. They are found in abundance in Hangchow and are said to come from a region in the mountains some 10 or 15 miles distant from Hangchow.

Friday, March 20, 1931. (Cont. 3)

During the evening, Mr. Hsieh brought to the hotel the persimmon propagating material, also a small package of water nuts, a species of *Sagittaria*. We got these packed and will take them with us back to Shanghai tomorrow, and will prepare them there to go in the vegetable storage room on the S. S. President Pierce which we are sailing on for San Francisco on March 27, 1931.



46503. Bambusa sp. Raft of bamboo in the vicinity of Hangchow, Chekiang Province, China. See picture #46504. March 20, 1931.



#46504. Bambusa sp. A slightly different view of the raft of bamboo shown in the preceding picture. The two small boats at the near-end of the raft are covered with matting made of bamboo and presumably those at the other end are also.

March 20, 1931.

#46505. At the grave of Mr. Frank N. Meyer in Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, China, March 20, 1931.

Mr. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, lost his life in the muddy waters of the Yangtze River on June 1, 1918.

P. H. Dorsett, also a U. S. Agricultural Explorer, stands by his friend's grave, upon which he has just planted, for the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, a plant of a blooming azalea.

#48506. Platanus orientalis.

Showing the beautiful avenue
of Oriental sycamores in
the Bubbling Well Cemetery which
are being very severely pruned.

March 30, 1931.



Saturday, March 31, 1931.

We left the Lake View Hotel, in a cab, about 9:00
in the morning and arrived at the railway station about
35 minutes later. As soon as we could procure our tickets
we boarded the train which pulled out of the station for
Shanghai at 9:50. We stayed over last night, primarily
so that we could enjoy a daylight run back to Shanghai
for on account of the lateness in the evening when we
left there for Hangchow we saw very little of the country.

Just out from the city there is quite a trucking region, and the vegetables are to a great extent grown as an inter-crop, for a large part of the land is planted to mulberries for use in feeding silk worms. The trees are planted from four to six feet apart and in some instances may be as much as eight feet, and depending on conditions, are headed back to four to six feet or more. This is a great silk producing region, and we understand that Hangchow is famed for its silk, fans and bamboo-made articles. Mustard is now in full bloom and was seen in abundance along the route for a considerable distance out from Hangchow. Broad or horse beans are quite extensively grown throughout the Hangchow district. Tea is grown to some extent throughout the Hangchow region, but in no instance did we see any plantings which impressed us that the plants were in very good condition or very productive.

The region about Hangchow is, as it were, honey-combed with canals. These in addition to being a source of water for irrigation, are also, apparently, the highways and byways for the transportation of the people and the products of the country.

In many places we saw more or less bamboo, all of which looked, from the train window, to be one and the same species. The culms are rather small and their maximum height appears to be about 30 feet. Occasionally we saw a water buffalo, or a donkey, but as a rule they were few and far between. Wheat or barley, whichever it may be, is for the most part grown in rows on land that is ridged, sometimes it will be in rows along the

Saturday, March 31, 1931 (cont.)

edges of ridges which are 2' to 3' across. In general it is from a few to something like 6" high and looks to be in good condition.

At 10:40 A.M. we pulled into the village of Chang An. The farming conditions, and also the crops, are about the same here as they are in Hangchow and vicinity.

On a nearby hill near Yeh Zah, China, where we arrived at 11:15, is a very interesting, and we would say old, pagoda, which if we had the time we would like to visit and photograph, but unfortunately we must forego the pleasure and push on to our destination. The hills here, which by the way are not many, are the first we have seen since leaving Hangchow. With the exception of the hills, the surrounding country, living and farming conditions are practically the same as what we have seen all morning. except that we do not see any more mustard, and do see rice paddies. Here, as is frequently the case^{in China}, one can look out across a stretch of country, planted to trees and farm crops and see here and there, where there is no visible evidence of water, and see broad stretches of upright canvas, the sails of Chinese junks, taught, with that which carries them hither and thither on the canals of the region.

Off to the right of Kashing, China, where we arrived at noon, is another fine large and apparently very old

pagoda. This too we would like to visit and photograph, but we are forced to wait for a more opportune time, perhaps when we again visit this region.

We arrived in Shanghai at 2:05 P.M. and after getting settled at the Astor House Hotel, Liu and I went out to get sphagnum moss, burlap, twine and wrapping paper with which to pack up the plant material we secured in Hangchow. We went to the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Nursery Company of Yokohama, Japan, but were not able to get anything but second-hand moss and burlap. It was too late in the evening when we returned to start the packing but we arranged so that we can get started on this the first thing in the morning.

Sunday, March 22, 1931.

We spent practically the entire day writing up the seed and plant material, scions and trees which we have accumulated since leaving Peiping and getting them packed to take with us aboard the S. S. President Pierce when we go aboard to start our ocean voyage from Shanghai to San Francisco.

After getting the plant material packed today we got the manager of the hotel, Mr. Max Schibel, to put the packages in the vegetable storage room of the hotel so as to keep them in good condition until we can get them aboard ship and in the vegetable storage room there.

Monday, March 23, 1931.

Early this morning we went to the office of the Dollar Steamship Company and had our tickets verified and our space checked. From there we went to the Eastman Kodak Company's place of business and left the films which we exposed in Hangchow to be developed and printed. We will have these in a few days, at least before the date of sailing of the S. S. President Pierce.

After tiffin we scouted for vegetable seed shops and were successful in finding a few, and also in getting a few packets of seed of squash, pumpkin, spinach and tomatoes, as well as a few seeds of several species of gourds.

Tuesday, March 24, 1931.

We planned to visit several parks this morning to see what we could find of interest. Before starting out we secured a nice plant of a lovely red-flowered azalea and drove first to the Bubbling Well Cemetery, and in behalf of those in the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, placed it on Mr. Frank N. Meyer's grave. We then made a few pictures, one of the fine avenue of Oriental Sycamore, Platanus orientalis, which is being

very severely headed back, and also of a long bamboo ladder on the ground along one of the walks which apparently has been used in connection with this operation.

The arbovitae near Meyer's grave are in rather bad condition, but the white-barked pine, Pinus bungiana near the foot of the grave is fully ten feet in height and appears to be doing nicely.

From the cemetery we drove to Jessfield or the French Park and spent some little time looking it over. A few of the plants and shrubs are just pushing into flower, and a good many of the magnolias are in full bloom. We saw here and photographed two very nice fences made of bamboo. One is a picket fence woven of split pieces of bamboo, the other is fully eight or ten feet in height and is made of small canes closely woven. Pictures of these appear at the close of today's notes. Here, as at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, they have dehorned, or headed-back severely many of the fine oriental sycamores.

Clipping from The China Press of Tuesday March 24, 1931, which is self-explanatory.

are processed by freezing. These are stored on kaoliang mats which are placed on dredged ground for the purpose of draining the water from the persimmon beds, and are covered over by sheets of matting.

There are two general methods of storing the persimmons, one, where the persimmons are placed in layers (six layers deep) and in

beds sometimes as long as twelve feet. This method leaves the top of the pile flat, the other method is of making a round pile without this regular arrangement and somewhat deeper in the center than the six persimmons.

There are two general methods used in picking the persimmons, the one way is to have a small prong

at the end of a long pole. This is put around the stem near the persimmon and then twisted to break the stem. The other method the prong is replaced by a hook which is placed over the stem and then suddenly jerked. The persimmons are caught as they fall by the children, using a gunny-sack held between two sticks and the fruit is

then rolled on to a large mat. Naturally a good deal of bruising occurs and many of the fruits are damaged in this way.

Many cultivated varieties have been developed in China and Japan but most of the oriental persimmons belong to the species *Diospyros kaki* which is a different species from the American per-

simmon. *Diospyros virginiana*. Efforts have been made to cross these two species with a view to combining the quality of the two, but up to the present these efforts have not met with success. It is interesting that the processing of persimmons is accomplished in Japan by placing them in sake. In America they have been processed by the use of gas.



#46507- Bambusa sp. A long ladder made entirely of bamboo. This apparently is the ladder which was used in the trimming back of the trees in the fine avenue of Oriental sycamores in the Bubblingwell Cemetary shown in picture #46506. Such a ladder as this is light, strong and durable. March 24, 1931



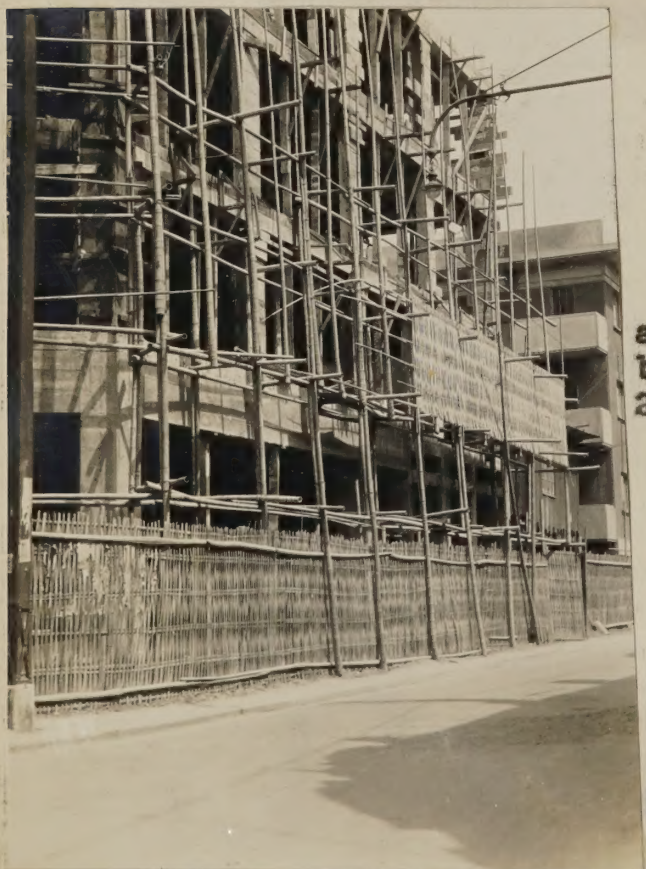
#46508- Platanus Orientalis, Avenue of Oriental Sycamores in the French Park at Shanghai, China. I doubt the advisability of so severe heading back of trees of this size and species. D & M March 24, 1931.



#46509- Platanus orientalis. Oriental Sycamore.

A fairly nearby view of several of the trees of this species in the French Park in Shanghai, China which have been severely headed back. I doubt the value and advisability of such a practice.

March 24, 1931. D & M



#46510- Bambusa sp. The fence as well as the scaffolding is of bamboo. Shanghai, China, March 24, 1931.

#46511- Bambusa sp. A close woven high, bamboo fence in the French park at Shanghai, China.

Where a high fence is required this is one of the most efficient and attractive types of bamboo fences we have seen.



#46512- Bambusa sp. a most attractive bamboo fence. It is made of split bamboo woven close on 5 stringers with two short and 1 long uprights which give the fence an pleasing appearance. An outside battens top and bottom makes this fence ridged and stron.



#46513- Chinese junks on the Wangpoo River below Shanghai, China. Taken from the starboard deck of the S. S. President Pierce en route from Shanghai, China to the United States, March 27, 1931.

Chinese junks are usually fascinating, even though the sails are disfigured with rents and patches are almost frequently snapped by the camera man.



#46514- A Chinese junk with all sails filled is an object of grace and real beauty. Photographed from the starboard deck of the S. S. President Pierce en route down the Wangpoo river from Shanghai, China to San Francisco, California, March 27, 1931. This is the last of something more than 3,369 pictures taken by D & M on their Oriental agricultural explorations February 18, 1929- to date of arrival back in San Francisco, California, April 15, 1931.

Shanghai, China.

Wednesday, March 25, 1931.

Liu called at the hotel about nine o'clock this morning and we went to the International Banking Corporation and purchased some local currency and American dollars to enable us to settle up with Peter Liu, clear up our indebtedness in Shanghai, and make the trip across to San Francisco, California.

We then returned to the hotel and attended to such official correspondence as has accumulated since our arrival in Shanghai. As Liu is leaving on his return trip to Peiping early tomorrow morning, we let him off for the evening to get his ticket and arrange his personal affairs. He will return later in the evening and we will settle up our affairs.

We went to tiffin with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hudec, whom we met by chance in the hotel lobby this morning. Mr. Hudec was my stateroom companion on the way from San Francisco to Yokohama in March, two years ago. The Hudecs have a beautiful home in the outskirts of Shanghai, and we very much enjoyed our few hours with them today. Mr. Hudec is an architect and appears to be a very active and quite able man in his chosen profession. He has his office in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building in Shanghai. We returned to the hotel after spending a couple or three

hours with them, and later went to the Office of the Eastman Kodak Company and got the photographic work we ordered from them several days ago. Our pictures turned out to be very good, and we are pleased with the results. These will be found at the conclusion of the notes of the day on which they were taken.

Peter Liu called after dinner and after settling up with him and arranging matters for his return to Peiping, we had a pleasant chat and when he was ready to go, bade him goodbye and wished him a safe return trip, good health, success and happiness.

In many ways Liu is rather a remarkable fellow, and we through our association with him for about three years or more, the summer of 1924 to the winter of 1926 and again from July 1930 up until today, have become very fond of him, and appreciate his ability. I feel quite confident that Liu is a man that we can, if occasion demands, deal with from the Washington end of the line, to advantage.

COPY

Shanghai, China,
March 25, 1931.

Dr. Hugh W. Hubbard,
Paotingfu, Chihli,
China.

Dear Doctor Hubbard:

We are sailing Friday, March 27th, 1931, at noon, for America, and before leaving the Orient I am taking this opportunity of again thanking you for your very kind and whole-hearted cooperation in assisting us to get samples of Chinese commercial varieties of seed of squash, gourds, pumpkins and spinach from your section.

The seed you left with me at the hotel March 15th, the day of our departure from Peiping, has been packed and will be taken with us to Washington.

I am enclosing herewith a Government voucher which I will be greatly obliged if you will sign where indicated and return to me so that I can include it in my account against the Department of Agriculture for this and other expenditures incident to my official work, for reimbursement after our arrival in Washington.

The voucher, and any additional seed you may be able to secure for us, may be sent addressed to me in care of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

You will note that while my second post office money order was for \$20.00 L. C. the voucher is for but \$15.00. You will, of course, recall that you returned \$5.00 to me on March 15th, when you gave me the bag of seed at the Wagon-Lits Hotel in Peiping.

Again assuring you of our most hearty appreciation of your kindness in assisting us to secure so extensive a collection of seed samples from your section, and trusting that you will not fail to let us know in case we can be of assistance to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

Thursday, March 26, 1931,
Shanghai, China.

It rained a little during the night and early this morning, and as a result the streets are wet and quite slippery.

We packed and got our heavy baggage off for the steamer this evening and then called on Mr. Julian Arnold and also at the office of Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We also had an opportunity of again meeting Mr. Owen L. Dawson, who has only recently arrived in Shanghai, and who is to take over the work here when Mr. Nyhus returns to the States, a little later in the year. From the office of Mr. Nyhus, because of the lateness of the hour, we returned to the hotel and after dinner got everything in readiness to board the first outgoing tender for the S. S. President Pierce in the morning.

Friday, March 27, 1931.

We were up rather early and after breakfast arranged with the hotel management to take us to the customs dock in time to board the tender due to leave there about 11 o'clock for the S. S. President Pierce which is anchored to buoys some little distance down the Wangpoo River. Two years ago Friday, March 1, 1929, the Dorsett and Morse Expedition sailed out of the San Francisco harbor en route to Yokohama, Japan. It is thus two years and 37 days since we (Mrs. Ruth B. Dorsett and P. H. Dorsett) left the shore in the bay

of San Francisco, for the Orient. Mr. Morse and family returned just about a month ago, and therefore was away just about two years.

We were aboard the steamer by about 11:30, and just at 1:00 P.M. they cast off, and we were on our way down the muddy Wangpoo River en route to San Francisco and home. The ride down the river was rather attractive and we remained on deck and got a couple of pictures (#'s 46513 and 46514). By the time we got out to sea it was near the close of the day and as it had been more or less cloudy all day, night fell early.

Getting aboard of an ocean steamer and getting away is more or less strenuous, and as there was nothing of especial interest aboard ship for us we retired quite early for a good night's rest, for we figure that it may be very rough tonight, but before the voyage is over we may have some pretty rough weather, and may not be able to rest very well.

Saturday, March 28, 1931.

We rested quite well last night and were up early this morning. The ocean was not rough and the day was grand. Fortunately we have our cabins to ourselves and as a result are not nearly so crowded as we would be if we had to share half of our cabins with two other people. Most of the day was taken up in getting our personal trunks unpacked and placing our belongings in the dressers where we could readily get at them.

We are due to arrive in Yokohama on the morning of March 30th and are looking forward with much pleasure to the possibility of meeting and spending the day with Mr. N. Suyetake, who was our interpreter when we were with Morse in Japan and Manchuria, and who remained with Morse until he left Japan.

Sunday, March 29, 1931.

The ocean has not been rough and the day has been glorious. We were up early so that we might not lose any of the beauties of the Japanese Inland Sea. We entered the Inland Sea about midnight or maybe earlier, so lost a lot of the finest views, but what we saw was great and we enjoyed the half a day there. We docked in Kobe about 11:30 A.M. and had dinner aboard as there was no rush for us to go ashore, and besides we rather expected to meet Mr. Taylor who is in Japan studying cotton utilization. Mr. Ryerson wrote to us concerning Mr. Taylor's going to Japan and we had had some correspondence with him. Mr. Taylor's son was down to the steamer to meet us and we went with him to his father's home. At Mr. Taylor's home we met his two daughters and a Mr. and Mrs. Clark (we had met Mr. Clark in Heijo, Chosen in the fall of 1929 where we was working with Mr. Cartwright collecting corn borers for transportation to America.).

We spent a very pleasant afternoon with the Taylors and the Clarks. They accompanied us down to the steamer and had tea with us aboard. We sailed at 5:00 P.M.

Our friends remained on the dock to see our steamer cast off and get on its way to Yokohama, where we are due to arrive about 1:00 P.M. tomorrow.

Monday, March 30, 1932.

Aboard the S. S. President Pierce.

We were up about seven o'clock this morning and after breakfast went on deck so as not to miss any of the scenery on the way to the harbor of Yokohama where we are due to arrive about 1:00 P.M. We arrived on time and by about 1:45 we were tied up to the dock. We looked anxiously for our friend, Mr. N. Suyetake, whom we expected to meet us when the steamer arrived. We scanned the many faces on the dock as our steamer was being drawn aside, but his was absent; he apparently had missed the steamer or was not meeting us.

We waited until about three o'clock, and as he had not put in an appearance, we started for a walk over into the city. Before we got off the pier, however, we met him on his way to the ship. He explained that he had not been able to get any definite information as to just when the steamer was to dock but that he was very sorry indeed that he was not there to meet and greet us. We returned to the ship and ordered tea and later in the evening went over town and visited several large department stores and then returned to the ship. We got Mr. Suyetake to call up Mr. Y. Kurihara at his place of business and asked him to come over and have dinner with us this evening. Mr. Kurihara was Mr. R. Kent Beattie's interpreter for the entire time that he and Mrs. Beattie were in Japan, almost two and one-half years. Mr. Kurihara met the Dorsett and Morse Agricultural Expedition when we

Monday, March 30, 1931 (cont.)

arrived here in Yokohama in March 1929, and assisted us in getting through customs.

Mr. Kurihara got over to the ship about 7 o'clock and we were all glad to see him. We had a very nice dinner which all appeared to enjoy, and after dinner we spent a most interesting and pleasant evening in talking over old times and those we all knew but who were absent. During the evening we arranged for our program for tomorrow. Mr. Kurihara cannot be with us for he feels compelled to get back to his work. Mr. Suyetake will meet us between eight and nine o'clock tomorrow morning and we three will run over to Tokyo, or rather Ruth and I will go over to Tokyo on the early morning train and Mr. Suyetake will meet us at the Tokyo Railway Station. After saying good-bye to Mr. Kurihara and wishing him and his family all possible good luck, we bade him goodbye and said goodnight to Mr. Suyetake, and saw the boys to and down the gang plank and again said farewell and good night. We retired shortly afterwards.

Tuesday, March 31, 1931.

We were up early and after breakfast caught an early train for Tokyo, and after about a two hour ride, which we both enjoyed very much, we arrived at the Tokyo Station, Mr. Suyetake was not there when we arrived but joined us a little later in one of the waiting rooms. We were not very

long in finishing up what we had to do in Tokyo and after getting a little lunch we took a train back to Yokohama, where we arrived in ample time for our steamer, which sails at 3:00 P.M. We spent a very pleasant morning with Mr. Suyetake and were awfully glad that we had the opportunity of seeing and being with him. At 3:00 P.M. sharp, the lines were loosened and we were on the third leg of our sea voyage. In a drizzling rain Mr. Suyetake remained on the pier for as far as we could distinguish each other. As it was rainy and rather disagreeable we then went inside and talked over the past two day's experience.

Mr. Suyetake is a might nice fellow. He served the Dorsett and Morse agricultural expedition most efficiently during its almost two year's work in Japan and Manchuria, and we hate to part with such a friend.

Through his energy and efforts we were able to accomplish much which otherwise, more than likely, would not have been possible. He is a very good horticulturist and botanist, and quite well acquainted with Japan and Japanese horticulture and agriculture as well as with the wild flora of his country.

Mr. Suyetake was untiring in his efforts, not only to serve us as interpreter, but also to aid us in every possible way that he could in obtaining the desired information and in assisting us to get seed, scions and other plant propagating material. He was especially interested in soybeans and soybean products, and was at all times alert and very successful in getting information on this subject. He was not only interested

Tuesday, March 31, 1931 (cont.).

in the work in general and full of energy and determination, but he was also untiring in his efforts to help, willingness to go and do his bit, and determination to help us succeed. We found him honest, reliable and dependable, a good scout, a really good sport, and a friend to whom we hated to say goodbye, even for a short time, for he is expecting to return to America in the near future..

Yesterday when we visited the two or three department stores in Yokohama, we observed in one of the fruit stores passed on one of the streets, a basket of fruit of the Durian, Durio zibethinus, seldom found in the wild state but quite commonly found under cultivation in Burma, Java, Sumatra and the Straits. The tree is large, upright and fine in appearance, and is indigenous to the Malay Archipelago. In 1926 we frequently saw this fruit in our travels in Sumatra and Java. This, however, is the first time that we have seen the fruit in the market outside of its native habitat. We were interested in seeing this fruit displayed for sale among other tropical fruit in the window of a fruit shop in Yokohama, and stepped inside and inquired the price of the fruit. We were informed that they were asking Yen 1.50 per fruit.

This morning in looking over the Japan Advertiser of

today's issue, March 31, 1931, we saw an account and illustration of this interesting fruit. The clipping below speaks for itself.

...in the year 1900...
 ...but he was also...
 ...name to go...
 ...we found his...
 ...good...
 ...we found...
 ...extending to...
 ...in the year 1900...
 ...we observed in one of the...
 ...a basket of fruit of the...
 ...which found in the...
 ...under cultivation in...
 ...the tree is...
 ...this is...
 ...in 1900...
 ...this fruit is...
 ...the fruit...
 ...we have seen the fruit in the...
 ...this fruit...
 ...for sale...
 ...fruit shop in Yokohama...
 ...the price of the fruit...
 ...making 1.50 per fruit.

This morning in looking over the Japan...
 ...at Yokohama...

Washington, D. C.,
June 9, 1931.

To Whom It May Concern:

I had the misfortune of losing my March account with supporting vouchers while en route from Shanghai to Honolulu. It was in an envelope in my cabin and during rough weather fell into the waste basket and was thrown overboard by the cabin boy.

The vouchers for Hartung's Photo Shop, Mr. Chang Hsieh Ho or Chang Shih Lun (one and the same man) and several others were the only record I had of the expenditures, and for these I am not able to list the amounts in the account submitted herewith. I have written to my Chinese interpreter requesting him to secure vouchers to cover these expenditures as well as those for which commercial bills are submitted with this account. As soon as these are received I will submit the same with a supplemental account.

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No.
No. _____

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
PREAUDIT

Certified for payment in the

sum of \$

J. R. McCARL,
Comptroller General of
the United States.

By _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Plant Industry

(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES OF
To P. H. Dorsett

1650 Harvard St. Wash., D. C. Apt. #704

(Address)

Official Headquarters _____

Domicile _____

Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from March 1 1931, 19____, to March 31, 1931
as per itemized statement within, under authority No. 312-P-1-2 July 1, 1930, dated _____, \$

AMOUNT

Dollars Cents

745 84

(Additional statements by Department,
Bureau, or Establishment,
if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ _____

(Signature or initials) _____

Agricultural Explo

MEMORANDUM

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ } (on Treasurer of
Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ } in favor of pay

MEMORANDUM—D

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at _____ on _____

for temporary duty for approximate period _____

Approximate date of return to official headquarters _____, 19____

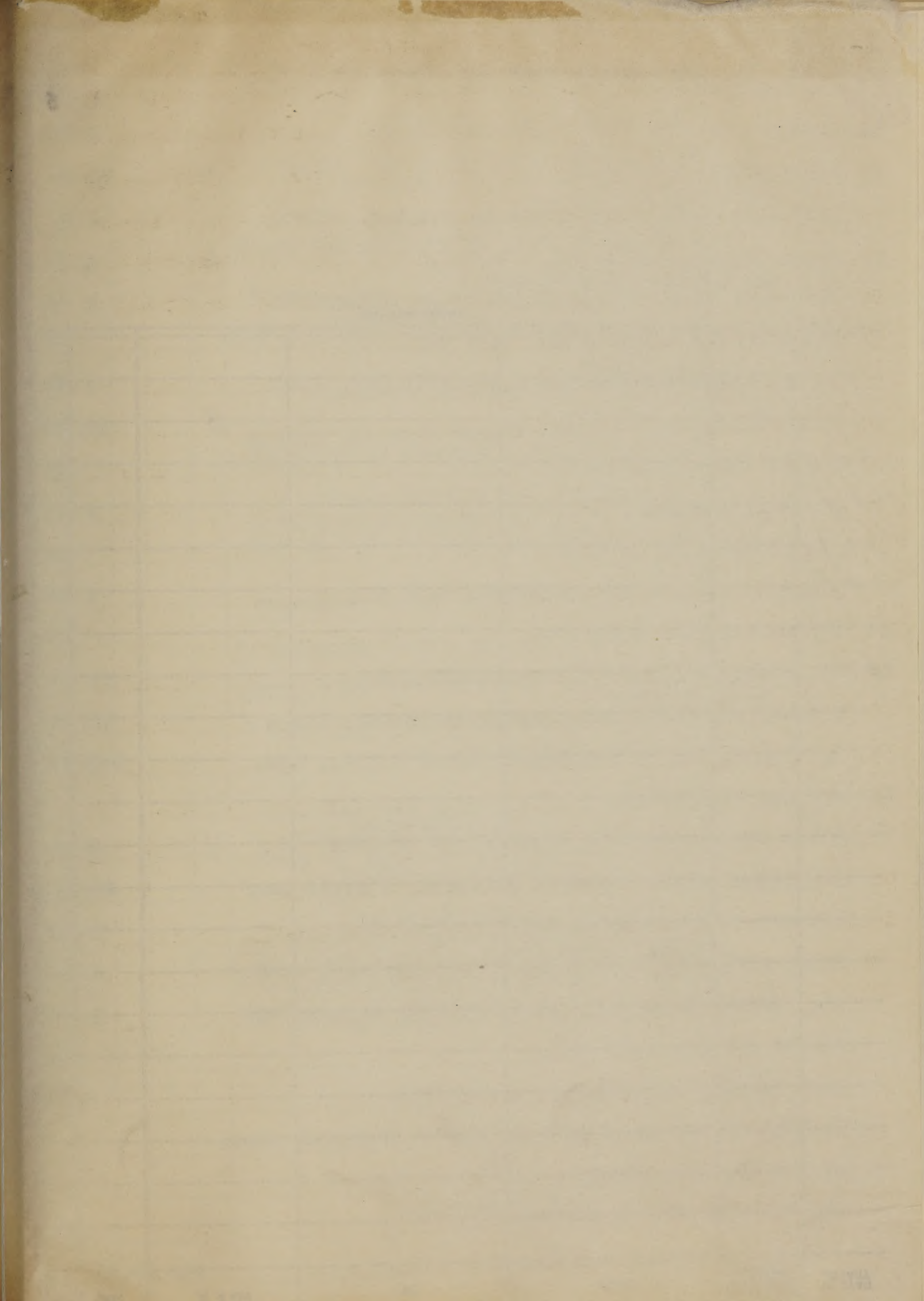
2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ _____ †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on the

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT	
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER
31 March			U.S.\$	Mex.\$
2	Riksha for Peter Liu, official.			35
	26 packets vegetable seed, official, @ .31 ea.			8 06
	Rikshas, Liu and self, official @.60 ea.			1 20
3	Riksha for Liu, official.			30
	Box paper clips, official.			30
	Official postage.			32
	Rikshas, Liu and self, official, @.75 ea.			1 50
4	5 sheets gray paper, photographic use, offlo. / @.20 ea.			1 00
	Riksha for Liu, official.			60
5	1 1st C. steamer ticket, Shanghai to San Francisco/ self.			346 00
	Official postage.			1 37
	Rikshas Liu and self, official, @1.00 ea.			2 00
6	Riksha for Liu, official.			30
	360 Sm. wax persimmons, official use @.111			4 00
	Official postage.			96
7	500 sheets typewriting paper, offic. @ 1.26 per / 100			6 30
	1 Box carbon paper, regular size, official use.			4 80
	Rikshas Liu and self, official, @.60 ea.			1 20
8	Wooden model of persimmon kiln, official use.	/		11 50
	Riksha for Liu, official.			40
	3 Tubes photo paste, official use @.573 ea.			1 72
9	Sm. piece of reed grass matting, official use.			60
	Riksha, Liu and self, official, @.35			70



	Official postage.			92
11	Rikshas, Liu and self, official, \$1.00			2 00
12	China garage. Official.	2		15 50
	Road toll Haiang Tang & ret to Peiping, offic.			1 10
13	China Garage, official.	2		9 80
	white barked pine trees.			
	Road toll to Green Cloud Temple to photograph /			1 00
	Entrance fee, Liu & self, \$.15 ea.			30
	10 Sm. packets vegetable seed, official, \$.10			1 00
	H. W. Hubbard.	3		15 00
	1 Ball twine, official.			35
	Official postage.			1 33
	Riksha for Liu, official.			50
	Rikshas, Liu & self, official, \$.60 ea.			1 20
14	Riksha for Liu, official.			50
14	Ry ticket, 1st C, self, Peiping-Shanghai.			77 25
	self @ 9.00 ea.			
	2 Lower berth tickets, Peiping-Shanghai, Liu & /			18 00
	Ry ticket, 1st C. Peiping-Shanghai & ret., Liu.			126 45
14	Hartung Photo Shop.			
15	Hotel des Wagons-Lits transfer of baggage to / station.	4		9 00
	100			
	500 Kilos excess baggage, official, @ 16.15 per/			80 75
	Rikshas, Liu and self, official @.75 ea.			1 50
	baggage @ .20 ea.			
	Hotel porters for handling 6 pcs. official hand /			1 20
	Sta. porter handling 6 pcs. official baggage @20			1 20
	Riksha for Liu, official.			20
	Left Peiping at 4:30 P.M. March 15th.			
17	Arrived Poukow about 11 A.M. and at Shanghai about			
	11 o'clock that night.			
	Tip to train boy at Poukow.			50

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

346 00 416 03

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

P. H. Dorsett.

31
March

U.S. \$ Mex. \$

346 00 416 03

	official baggage @.20 ea.	
17	Coolies assisting in handling 6 pcs./ Auto in Shanghai to the Astor House & a little later to the Palace Hotel be- cause there were no available rooms that night at the Astor House.	1 20 4 00
18	Riksha for Peter Liu, official. 2 1st C. Ry. tickets Shanghai to Hang- chow & ret. Liu & self @ 12.40 ea. Hotel porter handling 3 pcs. official baggage.	40 24 80 30
	Taxi from hotel to Ry. Sta.	1 80
	Sta. porter handling 3 pcs. official baggage.	30
	Left Shanghai 5:50 P.M. Ar. Hang Chow about 10 P.M.	
	Sta. coolie handling 3 pcs. official baggage.	30
	Hotel porter handling 3 pcs. official baggage.	30
19	Auto to Hsiang Fu Chiao & ret. to get pictures of white barked persimmons & to arrange to get trees & scions.	4 00
	Coolie carrying 3 cameras in orchards	60
	24 Sm. packets garden seed for Office	4 80
20	at .20 each.	
	1 Sm. tin of persimmon lacquer, official.	70
	1 Cattie hickory nuts for Office (seed)	20
	2 Riksha for 1 day, Liu & self, official @2.80 ea. and the same man)	5 60
	Chang Hsich Ho or Chang Shih Lun (one/	
21	Lakeview Hotel.	34 50
	baggage.	
	Hotel porter handling 5 pcs. offic./	50
	Taxi hotel to Ry. Station.	2 50
	Sta. porter handling 5 pcs/	50

	about 2:00 P.M.		
11	21 Lv. Hangchow 9:35 A.M. Ar. Shanghai /		
	official.		
12	1 Cattle water chestnuts for seed, /		80
	baggage.		
	Train porter handling 5 pos. offic./		50
13	Sta. porter " " " " "		50
	Taxi from Ry Sta to Astor House.		2 20
	Spagnum moss for packing trees & scions		
	official, about 1 bushel.		1 50
	bundles @.25 Yd.		
	3 Yds. cotton for sewing official /		75
	2 sm. balls string, official @ 30		60
	Riksha for Liu, official.		38
	plants, official, @.50 ea.		
	2 Burlap sacks for use in wrapping /		1 00
	22 Riksha for Liu, official.		30
	2 sm. packets soybean seed @.20 ea.		40
14	2 sm. balls wrapping twine, offic, @.30		60
	material, offic. @.02 ea.		
14	10 Sheets oil paper for wrapping plant/		20
	23 Riksha self & Liu, offic @.50 ea.		1 00
	ping for Liu.		
	1 Upper 1st C. berth Shanghai to Pei-/		7 00
14	Riksha Liu & self, official @.45		90
15	Eastman Kodak Co.		4 92
	24 Riksha, Liu & self, official @.25		50
	@ 3.70 per day.		
	25 Peter Liu per diem March 15 to 28 incl./ 6		48 10
	Peter Liu salary in U. S. Gold 7	60 00	
	27 Astor House. 8	33 00	
	P. H. Dorsett per diem allowance @ 7.00		
	per day (U.S.\$) from March 1st to the		
	morning of March 27, 26 days.	182 00	
17	Total in Mex.		608 48
	Mex. \$608.48 reduced to U. S. \$ at rate		
	of .2594 as per slip included in Dec.	157 84	
	Acc. dated Dec.17,1930.		

Total in U. S. Gold \$

745 84

Form 4b USE ONE SIDE ONLY

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 28, 1914No. 1Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses

U. S. Department of Agriculture

To Tien Le Jun, Dr.Address: Peiping, China.(Cabinet maker,) March 8, 1931

For Making a model of kiln, used in the proce- ssing of persimmons, For official use	11 50
---	-------

TOTAL, - Mex - - - - \$ 11 50TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.RECEIVED IN CASH this 8th day ofMarch 1931, 1931, fromP. H. DorsettEleven & 50/100100 Dollars, in full

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature)

田德潤 Tien Le Jun

(Title)

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name)

8-2707

(Address)

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name)

8-2707

(Address)

Form 4b. USE ONE SIDE ONLY.

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 28, 1914.No. 4Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

To Grand Hotel des Wagon, Dr.Address: Peiping, China.March 15, 1931, 1931

For Transfer of 14 Official trunks and one parcle from the hotel to the Ry. station	\$ <u>9.-</u>
--	---------------

TOTAL, - - - - - \$ 9.-TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.RECEIVED IN CASH this March 15th day ofMarch, 1931, 1931, fromP. H. Dorsett.100 Dollars, in full

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature)

Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits

(Title)

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name.)

8-2707

(Address) Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits

Form 4b
Approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury
May 28, 1914

SUBVOUCHER FOR MEALS AND LODGING

No. _____

City or Town, _____

Name of Hotel, _____

Date _____, 19____

RECEIVED IN CASH OF _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
for MEALS and LODGING from _____

and $\frac{100}{100}$ Dollars,

, 19____, to

, 19____, inclusive.

Time covered, _____ day _____, at \$ _____ per day.

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

If charge for fractional part of day is greater in proportion, it must be explained HEREUNDER.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

USE ONE SIDE ONLY

Form 4b

USE ONE SIDE ONLY

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 23, 1914No. 2Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses

U. S. Department of Agriculture

To China Garage, Dr.Address: Peiping, ChinaMarch 13, 1931

For <u>Auto for a full</u>		
<u>day March 12, 1931 in</u>		
<u>connection with winding</u>		
<u>up our work at Hsiang Tang</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>& getting in equipment</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>March 13th.</u>		
<u>Auto to Green Cloud</u>		
<u>Temple and the Western</u>		
<u>Hills to get pictures</u>		
<u>of White Bark Pine trees</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>80</u>
TOTAL, - in Mex. - - \$	<u>25</u>	<u>30</u>

TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.RECEIVED IN CASH this 13th. day of
March 1931, 1931, fromP. H. DorsettTwenty five & 30/100 Dollars, in full
100

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature) 韓壽山 Hanshou Shan(Title) Manager China Garage

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name)

8-2707

(Address)

* 51

Lakeview Hotel
Hangchow, China.
March 21.1931

one days hire of
motor car March 19th,
getting pictures of
white-bark persimmons
also arranging for
trees and scions of the
hite-bark and other
varieties of persim-
mons. 32 00
March 21st, motor car
from the hotel to
the Ry. station. 2 50

In Mex 34 50

21st

March 1931
P. H. Dorsett
Thirty four and 50

Form 4b Use one side only.
Approved by the Comptroller
of the Treasury May 28, 1914

No. 6

Subvoucher for supplies, Livery
& Miscellaneous Services and
Expenses.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
To M r. Peter Liu. Int. Dr.
Address, Peiping, China.
March 25 1931

For per diem allowance
in place of subsistence
while on official trips
attending to official
business, Left Peiping
2.15 March 15th for
Shanghai Assisting Mr.
Dorsett. & returned the
evening of March 28th.
A total of 13 days @
Mex \$3.70 per day. 48.10

Total in Mex dollars 48.10

be completely filled in bef-
ore signature of payee, & th-
ere must not be any erasure
or other alteration.

Received in cash, 31 day of
of March. 1931 From
P.H. Dorsett. Forty eight &
no/100 Dollars

Of the above account, which
I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate

(Signature _____
(Title) _____

Mr. Peter Liu, Int.
Peiping, China.
March 31, 1931

Services rendered
as interpreter and
assistant for the
month of March at the
rate of U.S. Gold
\$60.00 per month 60 00

In U.S.G. 60 00

March 1931 31st
P. H. Dorsett
Sixty and 00/

Astor House Hotel
Shanghai, China
March 27, 1931.

transfer of baggage
March 17th. Official,
14 trunks & 1 package
the ry. sta. to the hotel 10 00

March 24th. Auto to
Bubbeling Well Cemetary
to place flowers on
Mr. F.N. Meyers grave
And visited parks 11 00

Transfer Official bag-
gage, 15 pieces to
ship. March 27, 1931 10 00
Auto from hotel to sh. 200

In Mex 33 00

March 1931 27th.
P.H. Dorsett
Thirty three and 00

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

March 1, 1931

March 31, 1931.

1 Peiping,
China.

Spent practically the entire day writing up a special article.

2 Peiping,
China.

Wrote official letters. Worked on February expense account. Secured and wrote up seed samples.

3 Peiping,
China.

Wrote official correspondence. Attended to photographic material. Worked with persimmon material. Wrote up and packed seed samples.

4 Peiping,
China.

Worked on legends for photo albums. Attended to other official duties.

5 Peiping,
China.

Answered official correspondence. Packed, wrapped and addressed official packages of seed for shipment. Worked on photo legends. Secured steamer tickets for return trip home.

6 Peiping,
China.

Wrote official correspondence and attended to other important matters. Delivered P.P.P.'s to Legation. Wrote legends for albums

7 Peiping,
China.

Prepared legends for photo albums. In conference with Mr. P.O. Nyhus & Mr. O.L. Dawson, Agri. Comm.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

March 1, 1931

March 31, 1931.

Dr. Peter Lin, Int.
Peiping, China.Astor House Hotel
Shanghai, China

- 8 Peiping, China. 8 Worked on special article.
Worked with photo legends in albums.
Packed official supplies & equipment
in preparation for trip home.
- 9 Peiping, China. 9 Worked on lantern slides.
Packed two trunks with official
supplies & equipment.
- 10 Peiping, China. 10 Worked on notes and report. Wrote
official correspondence. Packed
trunks.
- 11 Peiping, China. 11 Spent practically entire day
in getting equipment & supplies
ready for packing and packing
trunks.
- 12 Peiping, China. 12 Visited persimmon storage yard at Hsiang
Tang to secure pictures & information in
re this interesting practice.
Worked on persimmon data.
- 13 Peiping, China. 13 Wrote official correspondence.
Packed seed and plant material for ship-
ment to the Dept. Attended to other
important matters.
- 14 Peiping, China. 14 Packed trunks. Finished up
official business here in Peiping.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

March 1, 1931

March 31, 1931.

Peiping & Finished roping trunks.
En route. 15 Left Peiping for Shanghai at 5:15 P.M.

En route. En route by train to
16 Shanghai.

En route. 17 Arrived Poukow about 11 A.M.
Arrived Shanghai about 11 P.M.

Shanghai, Went to Am. Consulate & received
China. 18 our mail. Collected seed & wrote it
up. Inspected market. Left for
Hang Chow at 5:50 P.M. Ar. Hang Chow
about 10:10 P.M.

Shanghai, Inspected persimmon orchards at Ku Tang
19 Hang Chow, 19 to see, get pictures & make notes on
China. white barked persimmons.
Visited nearby farming regions.

Hang Chow, 20 Collected seed of different vegetables,
China. 20 wrote it up, also notes. Packed
seed & plant material to take to Shanghai.

Hang Chow & Left Hang Chow at 9:35 A.M.
21 Shanghai, 21 Arrived Shanghai 2:05 P.M.
China. Secured material for packing
plant material for trip home.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

March 1, 1931

March 31, 1931.

- 22 Shanghai, China 22 Spent practically entire day writing up and packing plant material & seeds.
- 23 Shanghai, China. 23 Attended to official business. Collected seeds of vegetables, wrote them up and packed them.
- 24 Shanghai, China. 24 Visited Dubling Well Cemetery & placed flowers on the grave of Frank N. Meyer. Inspected public parks.
- 25 Shanghai, China. 25 Wrote official correspondence. Visited bank. Attended to other official matters of importance.
- 26 Shanghai, China. 26 Made official calls. Wound up our business. Packed & got things ready to leave.
- 27 Shanghai, China. 27 Left on the 10:30 tender for the S. S. President Pierce. Sailed at 1:00 P.M.
- 28 En route 28 En route to Kobe, Japan.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction

March 1, 1931

March 31, 1931.

En route.

Arrived Kobe about 11:30 A.M.
Spent the day with Mr. Taylor,
cotton expert of U.S.D.A.
Left Kobe 5:00 P.M.

En route

En route to Yokohama.
Arrived Yokohama about 1:00 P.M.

En route.

Sailed from Yokohama at 3:00 P.M.
for Honolulu & the U.S.A.

June 9, 1931.

To whom it may concern:

I have not found it either
practicable or advisable to get subvouchers for
expenditures except such as are included with this
account. See statement under "To whom it may concern
in another place relative loss of subvouchers.

P. H. Dorsett
Agricultural Explorer.

Wednesday, April 1, 1931.
Aboard S. S. President Pierce

This is the first of April, "All Fools Day", and it surely is one for us for the sea is running high and hard and most of the passengers, at least most of those who are able to be out of bed, find difficulty in keeping afoot even though they are up and about.

I was successful in getting down to breakfast but shortly after finishing, lost it to the fish in the sea. I retired and remained in bed during the remainder of the day,, not so awfully sea sick but sufficiently so to feel like doing nothing so much as lying in bed and keeping as still as one could under the conditions.

This is my fourth trip across the Pacific and it is the first time that I have not been able to weather the storm.

Thursday, April 2, 1931.

Today the storm was not abated, but if anything was more severe than yesterday. I remained in my cabin and in bed all day and did practically nothing.

We were told by the room boy that many aboard are sick, some quite seriously.

We are much in hopes that we will soon run through the storm and from then on have good weather.

Dishes slipped from the tables and chairs had to be tied down.

I had the misfortune of having a large envelope containing my March account which was complete, ready to copy, with subvouchers attached, slip from the dresser into the waste basket and be carried out and thrown overboard by the room boy.

Fortunately an envelope with most of the data from which the account was made up remained on the dresser and I can make it up again. I will, however, have to write and secure other subvouchers to support it. This means that I will not be able to submit our March account before the last of May or sometime in June.

Friday, April 3, 1931.

Today the conditions were much better, and almost all passengers were up and about.

We even got a little work started. We will get our subvouchers for March made up and mail them back from Honolulu when our ship calls there, by doing this we will save considerable time.

Today was for the most part cloudy but cool and pleasant, and as the sea was quite calm the steamer was not at all uncomfortable, a condition for which all were glad, even to the officers and crew.

Saturday, April 4, 1931.

It has been cloudy today and since about noon has been raining more or less. The ocean, however, has been quite clam and I have been able to accomplish quite a good deal of work.

Wrote to Peter Liu and sent him vouchers to have signed to replace those lost a few days ago. They are wanted for my March account.

Also wrote Mr. Ryerson in reply to his letter of February 11th and concerning the packages 47-P which we have with us. Tomorrow I will try and work on one or the other of my special articles or on our report on the accomplishments of the expedition

Aboard the S. S. President Pierce,
Saturday, April 4, 1931.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

We are now some four days out of Yokohama. The first two days out were pretty rough and Ruth and I, as well as many of the eighty odd passengers aboard, were not only confined to our cabins but also to our beds, but now the sea is calm and all is well.

Mr. Suyetake, our Japanese interpreter who met us in Yokohama, told us that Mr. Morse had written about your meeting him in San Francisco. I wish that we also might have that pleasure. Morrow wrote that he will meet us. We will miss our dear old friend Mr. G. P. Rixford who saw Jim and me off and met us on our return in 1927; he also saw the Dorsett and Morse agricultural expedition sail March 1, 1929. It was very sad that the old gentleman had to go as he did. He was a wonderful character and really a great man.

This letter is not only in acknowledgement of yours of February 11, 1931, received just before our departure from Shanghai, but also to let you know that we have with us package No. 47-P. This package contains seed from Pao-tingfu, received the day we left Peiping, and seed secured in Shanghai and Hang Chow as well as scions and trees of persimmons from Hang Chow.

The following more or less detailed notes relative to the material we have with us may prove to be of interest and value.

Cucumis sp. #'s 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6871, 6972, 6973, 6974, 6975, 6976, 6977, 6978, 6979, 6980, 6981, 6982, 6983. These came in as squash, and are sent in compliance with your request of January 20, 1931.

Cucurbita sp. Pumpkin. #'s 6947, 6948, 6949, 6950, 6951, 6956, 6959, 6960, 6961, 6962, 6963, 7753, 7754. Chinese

pumpkin seed sent at your request under date of January 20, 1931.

Diospyros sp. #'s 6921, scions of "Fire Persimmon".
 6922, 30 trees from the wild of the white barked persimmon.
 6923, scions of the "Square persimmon".
 6924, scions of the "High foot persimmon".
 6925, 10 trees of a small red fruited wild persimmon.
 This perhaps is new and may prove to be very valuable for stock purposes.
 6926, scions of 6925.
 6929, scions of the white barked persimmon.
 6957, sample of Diospyros so-called lacquer.
 6958, sample of paper treated with persimmon lacquer.

Hicoria sp. 6930. A small bag of nuts found in abundance in the Hang Chow market and said to grow within 15 or 20 miles of Hang Chow.

Hydrangea sp. 6932. A small amount of seed from a plant in the Botanical Garden at Hang Chow. May be of interest.

Lagenaria sp. Gourd. #'s 6945, 6946, 6952, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6964, 6965, 6966, 7000, 7751, 7752. On account of the extensive use by the Chinese, of gourds as a vegetable, this seed is sent to try with tests of pumpkins and squash.

Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. #6943. Sent for adding to the D. & M. legume collection.

Raphanus sp. Radish. #'s 6941 and 6942. Seed of very red radishes. We thought these might be of interest.

Soja max. Soybean. #'s 6931, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6937, 6938, 6939, 6940, 6995, 6996. For the D. & M. soybean collection.

Solanum sp. #'s 6998 and 6999. Seed sent at your request of January 20, 1931.

Spinacea sp. #'s 6944, 6984, 6997. Seed sent at your request of January 20, 1931.

Trapa natans. #'s 6927 and 6928. One with horns and one without horns. They may prove to be of interest. The hornless ones are perhaps like those sent in in December. The horny ones are new to us.

This package is now in the cool room of the steamer, we will send it and our 14 trunks and 1 package through from San Francisco by express.

Mr. K. A. R.

-3-

4-4-31.

You did not say in what condition the trees of the white-barked persimmon arrived and therefore we took another chance of bringing more along with us.

Poor Morse, I know that he was heart broken to learn of Lee's death. I am truly glad that he did not learn this before he boarded his ship, for the long homeward voyage with such a loss to brood over would not, I fear, have been good for him.

I am glad to learn of the satisfactory progress of both the American Horticultural Society and the Horticultural Magazine. Ben surely is to be congratulated on his work on the Magazine.

It is getting late and I am tired so will say good night and retire, for tomorrow I have other matters of importance to attend to.

Hoping to be with you before very long, I remain

Very sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
February 11, 1931.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of the American Consul General,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Howard:

Your letter of Jan. 14 from Peiping has just been received. Since writing you last, the shipment of persimmon scions from Professor Nagai has arrived and is now going through the inspection mill. I do hope we will be able to propagate a good set of these. They will all have to be grown in the greenhouse here. Also received the white-barked persimmon trees and scions and are very glad to have these once more.

I am glad to get the data regarding your sailing. Morse is due in San Francisco on the 4th of March, and, as I will be in the Bay Region that day myself, I will be on hand to see that he is back in American costume and doesn't try using chop sticks on Market Street. We will take care of arrangements for your entry and will be looking forward to your return.

I am making a very hurried trip to the Coast in connection with two or three of our projects, leaving tonight and returning by the 10th of March so as to be here a week prior to the time Ben leaves for his trip. The Secretary has not yet approved it but we hope he will. Yesterday was the Annual Meeting of the American Horticultural Society. They elected Robert Pyle, of rose fame, as our President for next year. J. Horace McFarland was down and gave an address in the afternoon. I gave the evening lecture on visits to some of the gardens around the Mediterranean this summer. The organization is coming right along. It increased in membership from 384 to 1102 this past year. The magazine that Ben is editing has increased greatly in size and quality. All this in a year when there has been a very heavy depression of everything else. It is a real achievement and great credit is due Ben. We are going to have a real society. There were about forty at the banquet last night prior to the lecture.

With heartiest good wishes to you both for the return voyage, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

KAR.MMB

Easter Sunday, April 5, 1931,

Aboard S. S. President Pierce.

This has really been a fine day and the ocean has been delightfully smooth.

We enjoyed a walk on deck then read some of Princess Der Ling's entertaining book "Kow Tow".

At 11 A.M. Ruth attended devine services in the Social Hall. I remained below and wrote to Sister.

After tiffin we worked some on our report and wrote more letters, some official, some personal.

It is not easy to work aboard ship, in fact one has literally to force himself to do so.

First Monday, April 6, 1931.

Aboard S. S. President Pierce.

We worked on a report on the open air winter forcing of strawberries in Japan and a few other official matters.

The dinner tonight aboard ship, and costumes worn for the occasion were of the type and style, more or less, typifying "A NIGHT AT SNAGUINETTI'S" Restaurant, San Francisco, some two blocks west of the Embarcadero on a line with Pier 7. This was one of the popular gathering places of the city's Bohemian and Italian colonies.

This was a gala affair, and the passengers aboard appeared to enjoy it immensely.

Second Monday, April 6, 1931.

This has been a fine mild spring-like day with the sun part time shining and part time overcast. The ocean is almost like a mill pond and the ship is making its 18 knots or so practically on even keel.

We worked a good part of the day on the report "Open Air Forcing of Strawberries in Japan". We are making very good headway on this report especially in view of the fact that we are aboard a passenger ship en route to Honolulu and then on to San Francisco and home.

Today we received Customs "Baggage Declaration and Entry" Form 6063 Number 449220, also Baggage Declaration for the United States Department of Agriculture Form 286, both of which have to be completed before landing in San Francisco, California, on April 15, 1931.

It appears from the two forms received that about all that is left for an AMERICAN returning home, whether government official or not, is to declare and then declare some more.

It appears that owing to the fact that these notes cover a double Monday, that the following explanation of why it is thus and so is sufficient explanation for it being included here.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

ORIENT
AND
ROUND THE WORLD

ON BOARD
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE

WHAT HAPPENED THAT DAY?

Printed on board
S. S. President Pierce
1931.



the afternoon of Monday the 15th, as by meeting the sun he has got ahead of the folks at home, and anticipated their time by twelve hours. It will be mid-night with him when it is only mid-day with them. If he continues on in the same direction, and completes the other half of the voyage without altering his date, he will have gained another 12 hours on arrival at Greenwich, NO MATTER HOW LONG HE MAY BE IN GETTING THERE, and would probably imagine the day of his return to be, say Friday noon, when in reality it was only Thursday noon.

To avoid this, on passing the Meridian of 180 degrees East, he should have reckoned Monday the 15th TWICE OVER, which would have brought thing straight at the finish. On the contrary, when reaching the 180 degrees in a westerly direction, the navigator would be exactly 12 hours BEHIND Greenwich, so that if it were then 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning the 16th by HIS reckoning, it would be 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day at Greenwich. If he pursued his voyage Westward without making the requisite alteration in his calander, he would arrive at Greenwich, say at noon on Friday, and be surprised to learn that with the inhabitants it was noon on Saturday. To avoid this, he should have skipped a day when at the 180 degrees West. He should have called the day Wednesday, and have overlooked Tuesday altogether.

NO ABSOLUTE GAIN OR LOSS OF TIME IN CIRCUMNAVIGATING THE WORLD.

Going East or West around the World, there will be no REAL gain or loss of a day. Otherwise a man, by continually sailing round Eastabout, might be considered from the frequent repetition of a day which it entailed--to have lived longer than another who had stopped at home. In the case of the traveller, he only APPEARS to gain a day, as each one of those he has lived whilst on his journey has been shorten by a certain number of minutes-- which has arisen from the difference of Longitude traversed between two consecutive arrivals of the sun on his Meridian; whilst the day of the man who remained behind has always contained the complete 24 hours.

Again, if two men, A and B, started at the same instant on a journey round the world, the first going East and the other West, and neither made any alteration in their dates from the time of setting out till their return together on the same day, this is what would happen; A would believe he had arrived, say on Sunday, and B would persist in considering it Friday. There would be a difference of two whole days in their reckoning; but no one would seriously entertain the idea that on this account A had lived 48 hours longer than B. The actual day of the week would, of course, be Saturday, and the ACTUAL time occupied by each on the journey would be precisely the same.

The reader will understand from this that TIME may be RELATIVE as well as ABSOLUTE.

Tuesday, April 7, 1931,
Aboard S. S. President Pierce.

We put in the entire day preparing a table embracing the number of genera, number of species and varieties, as well as the unknown plant material included in our collection of 6,032 numbers of seed and other plant propagating material which we have sent to Washington.

The weather keeps fine and the ocean calm and on this account we are able to work with comparative comfort in our cabin.

Wednesday, April 8, 1931.

Fine weather and a fine ocean. We finished roughing in our table of introductions and also have gotten ready in copy, the report which we intend to present to Mr. Ryerson when we arrive in Washington.

This is a condensed preliminary report dealing with our activities and the result of our efforts since leaving Washington on February 18, 1929.

Today we mailed a letter and vouchers to Mr. Peter Liu whom we are requesting to get vouchers to replace those we had to support our March account but which by accident were thrown out at sea.

Thursday, April 9, 1931.

We were rudely awakened about six o'clock this morning by the noise of a gong and the voice of some officer saying every one up on deck please. We were soon up and on deck but it was not until almost eight that the ship was tied fast to the dock in Honolulu.

Captain and Mrs. Donovan of Schofield Barracks, relatives of ours who were detailed to this post since we were here in March 1929 when en route to Japan, were soon there to meet us. We had a small present or remembrance for them and the two boys; a bridge set and two pair of cloisonne cuff links, the former cost Mex. \$7.00, the latter for the two Mex. \$4.00, a total of Mex. \$11.00, on which we had to pay U. S. Gold \$1.73 duty. There was no allowance or exemption whatever at the port of Honolulu for a passenger who is returning to San Francisco. The inspector told us that we could take it on ^{to} the States and send it back after passing customs there.

We went out to the Captain's home at Schofield Barracks where we spent a most delightful day. The Captain took us for a drive to the North end of the Island. On this drive we passed large expanses or fields of sugar cane and pineapples.

In a number of instances we saw them burning the blades from the sugar cane stalks, and were told that this is the only place in the world where this can be done. Just why, we did not learn.

Thursday, April 9, 1931,

Honolulu, Hawaii.

It was a little after five o'clock when we returned to the ship, and at six promptly we steamed out of the harbor of beautiful Honolulu, and were soon on the open sea headed at full speed ahead for San Francisco.

Friday, April 10, 1931.

Aboard S. S. President Pierce.

Worked on our declaration and in getting things in shape for landing when we reach San Francisco on the morning of Thursday, April 15th.

Saturday, April 11, 1931.

We got out a letter to Mr. Ryerson and one to Mr. Mahoney, also a number of letters to personal friends. These we will get into the mail a day or two before we reach our destination.

We got our declaration roughed in today, and if nothing happens will have it typed by Monday evening.

Sunday, April 12, 1931.

We wrote a few more personal letters today and put in practically the remainder of the day reading. The weather continues to be fine, and the sea is still quite calm.

Thursday, April 12, 1931

Monday, April 13, 1931.

Aboard S. S. President Pierce.

It was pretty rough last night and all of today. The ship rolled so very much that it was quite uncomfortable.

We wrote a few letters and got all that we have written aboard ship mailed. We also worked over our last illustrated report and if nothing happens to prevent, Ruth will likely type this tomorrow.

We have one more day and night aboard and will then be able to get ashore and again enjoy being on shore and that too in the "Good Old U. S. A." Tomorrow we pack, for the steamer docks early Wednesday morning, and we must have things ready to be taken ashore. It has been a long, more or less tiresome voyage, and I, for one will be glad when it is finished.

Wednesday, April 14, 1931.

Aboard S. S. President Pierce.

The ocean has been pretty rough today and we have not felt very well. However, we managed to type the special illustrated report on the winter forcing of strawberries in Japan, and then packed our belongings.

We get in early in the morning and have to be up at six o'clock for inspection. We are supposed to dock about eight o'clock.

Chico, California,

Wednesday, April 15, 1931.

Oh! The romance of it all! We docked about nine o'clock this morning. Mr. E. J. Morrow met us as we came off the steamer, so did Mr. Fred Brosius, as well as Mr. and Mrs. McCarter (Mrs. McCarter was formerly Miss Margaret Jamison and was in our office) and Mr. and Mrs .

 . Mrs. is the daughter of Mr. Entler, from whom the original Chico Garden was purchased, and only a short time ago worked at the Garden.

We also received the following telegram from Miami, Florida:

" Welcome Home to your hundreds of plants and to us. David and Marion Fairchild and Ryerson."

Our friends meeting us and the telegram gave us very much pleasure and are deeply appreciated.

After conferring with Mr. F. C. Brosius and a couple of Customs Officials we deemed it best to send our 14 trunks and our package of plant material through to Washington in bond and by 10:30 this was arranged and turned over to the American Express Company. Their receipt for our customs receipt is number 45453.

We then went to the office of Mr. Brosius and he kindly sent a telegram for us to Mahoney, telling him of our safe arrival and of the shipment of the trunks and package. We also sent a wire to Mr. D. Bisset and to sister, Mrs. Geo. C. Husmann.

We had a hurried lunch and left on the 11:20 via the Northern Electric for Chico, where we arrived about 5:30 P.M.

By about 6:20 we were at the Plant Introduction Garden among plants from many parts of the world.

In front of Mr. Morrow's home is a promising species of the Chinese white barked pine. Also a species of *Cheonanthus retus* (?) just now in full flower and really very fine.

We also saw tonight, while it was still light enough to see, an introduction of mock orange, #72411, *Philadelphus* from Manchuria. The plants are small but in bloom and look very well.

Wednesday, April 15, 1931.

The roses Bell of Portugal, and others, especially some of the climbing sorts which have climbed high into the trees, are glorious. We met Jack Jackson in Chico and Henry Klopfer at the garden.

Tomorrow we will see the other boys and men of the garden.

Mr. Morrow and his men deserve a lot of credit for the fine appearance of the garden.

As I recall, it was about this time in 1904 when we got possession and began the work of establishing this garden. That was a little more than a quarter of a century ago. The time is long, and the changes for the better are great.

This is one of the activities of the Department of Agriculture which I am proud to have had a hand in starting.

I will likely have more to write tomorrow and for each of the days we stay here concerning the source of the many interesting plants established here.

Thursday, April 16, 1931.

This has been a glorious day, and this is a gloriously interesting garden.

This morning we met the garden staff, Mr. Pritchell, Mr. Wallen, Mr. Klopfer, Mr. Adams, Mr. Brundige, Mr. Valderveldon and Mr. Jackson.

I was glad to see them and they appeared the same to see me. We also had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Wight from Palo Alto, who happened in this morning.

About eleven o'clock we drove over the garden with Mr. Morrow. One of the really beautiful trees is No. 21617, the Chinese fringe tree mentioned yesterday, another plant, low and spreading, which is fine is #57860 Veronica hulkeana, a low growing spreading plant with fine sprays of small light lavender flowers. It think in addition to being a good ornamental, this will make a fine florist flower to work in with other things.

Pinus bungeana #23019 is a fine specimen growing nicely. It has branched low.

Corylus avellana is another fine tree about 10" at the base and 30 or more feet in height. It should by all means be propagated & distributed.

Amygdalus persica, evergreen peach, is another promising thing which we think, even though subject to curl leaf, should be propagated.

Friday, April 17, 1931.

A glorious day, and we had a fine time for we went to visit Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mussleman at Coutolim some twenty miles or so up in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

We had a wonderful old fashioned dinner consisting of creamed mashed potatoes, fried rabbit and milk gravey, hot biscuit, beans, coffee, lettuce and pineapple salad, and loganberry pie. After dinner Mr. Mussleman scraped up a pan of sand and gravel from the road and washed out a small nugget of gold.

We then walked over and looked over part of my, P. H. Dorsett's twenty acres of land. I am considering, when retired, building a house and living up here. Morrow and I are of the opinion that this would be a good place to grow flowers, especially lilies, perhaps nasturtiums, sweet peas, iris, etc.

This is a dream which may or may not be realized, but just at present it appeals to me very strongly.

Rosa banksii, #23037, climbing thirty feet or more into several of the trees in the slough, is in full bloom, and is exceptionally grand. If only Meyer in reality could return and wander through the garden and among the many of his introductions, how happy he would be.

Our Plant Introduction Gardens are (in my opinion) equal in importance to the introduction work, and these two activities should have not only the hearty support of all, but also favored, if that be necessary.

Saturday, April 18, 1931.

Left the Garden about ten this morning and went to the bank and cashed \$320.00 worth of checks for expenses home. From the bank we went to the Southern Pacific Railway Station and got our tickets.

In the afternoon we went to the cemetery. There are a number of fine specimen trees of pistach and other foreign trees there which were sent there from the Plant Garden about 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Ruth and I went to the Rotary Club dinner at Richardson Springs with Mr. and Mrs. Taber. There we met quite a number of friends of the garden, and also a number of personal friends.

Sunday, April 19, 1931.

We went to church and Sundry School with Mr. Morrow and his little daughter in the morning and after dinner wrote a couple of letters.

As we leave at 5:25 tomorrow morning, we had the Morrows bring us in to Chico when they came to church about 6:00 P.M. and we stopped at the Oaks Hotel so that we can make out train without interrupting or disturbing anyone. This, like all the other days we have had since our arrival in Chico, has been perfectly glorious.

Monday, April 20, 1931.

Left Chico at 5:25 A.M. en route to Portland, Seattle and Bellingham.

The ride during the early morning through the upper part of the Sacramento Valley was very fine, as was also the run up the Sacramento River to Mount Shasta.

The white and purple Mountain Lilac, *Scenothus*, was in full bloom and appeared to be very attractive. We saw dark purple lupine in abundance, also black locust and Circus. The dogwoods, some partly out and some in full bloom, were very fine and awfully attractive.

The *Amanzinta* and *Arbutus arbifolia* were in many instances in bloom. The day throughout was quite warm and with quite a strong north wind.

Tuesday, April 21, 1931.

Arrived in Portland at 7:15 A.M. We checked our baggage and then went to see some friends with whom we spent the day.

This happened to be Dorsett's 69th birthday. After a nice dinner we went for a drive through some of the parks and residential part of the city. It was a fine afternoon, except for a north wind, and we very much enjoyed the ride.

We left Portland at 11:15 P.M. for Seattle and Bellingham.

Wednesday, April 22, 1931.

We arrived in Seattle at 6:30 this morning. We had breakfast at the Great Northern Station and at 9:00 A.M. were en route to Bellingham where we arrived about noon.

Mr. Henry Jueniman met us at the station and we spent the day with Henry and his family.

Henry looks rather poorly. We understand that he is recovering from a recent sick spell.

After dinner we drove out to the bulb garden and with Dr. David Griffiths looked it over. He has some nice tulips and narcissus and a lot of lilies, as well as other bulbous flowering plants.

Wednesday, April 22, 1931 (cont.).

The S.P.I. planting of Corylus, a collection of commercial varieties, look extremely promising. These and a few other S.P.I. introductions are about all of such material left on the garden.

I am of the opinion that it was a mistake for our office not to have held on to this garden and handled here S.P.I. material adapted to such a climate.

In general the garden is in pretty good condition, but is by no means over-crowded.

Thursday, April 23, 1931.

In the morning we went to the Great Northern ticket office and procured our Pullman reservations from Seattle to Chicago. We wired Mr. Ryerson and also Mr. Rankin that we are leaving on the 9:30 Great Northern train tonight and are due to arrive in Chicago at 8:45 Sunday morning. After lunch we rode out to several of the parks and through the more desirable residential section of the city. We saw many beautiful homes.

On the streets and in the parks we saw some nice specimen of Japanese flowering cherries; also native dogwood, some in full bloom and some just coming into flower.

Friday, April 24, 1931.

En route to Chicago from Seattle.

En route to Chicago. The ride from Spokane throughout the day was fine.

There was considerable snow on the higher portions of the Rockies. In many places the small streams from the mountain canyons looked to be good fishing streams, and surely were inviting.

Larch, poplar, willow and other deciduous trees were just beginning to come into leaf in this section passed through today.

Saturday, April 25, 1931.

Forgus Falls, Minn. 5:35 P.M. The day's run through the Great Plains area of North Dakota and Minnesota thus far has been interesting, but by no means so much so as yesterday's run from Spokane, Washington, across the Northern portion of Idaho and through Montana.

In today's run we saw many farmers either sowing wheat or preparing the land for sowing.

We were surprised to see that in only two instances were tractors used, four horses or more were used on both the plows and drills.

We saw some, but not a great deal of fall-sown wheat.

The country in general looks to be dry, but that condition, at this season of the year, may, of course, be normal.

Saturday, April 25, 1931 (cont.)

During the day's run, we saw one hen pheasant and two jack rabbits, a few ducks on some of the ponds and lakes, and now and then a crow.

The day for the most part was overcast and we had several slight snow flurries which amounted to nothing more than flurries, the flakes melting as soon as they hit the ground.

The country traversed today is for the most part, even about the farmers' homes, tree and shrub less, and with but few exceptions, except from Fergus Falls, for as far as we had daylight, unattractive and unhome-like.

Sunday, April 26, 1931.

It was clear and bright when we awoke about six o'clock this morning, but there was a slight skift of snow on the plowed fields.

Willows and poplars were just beginning to break bud.

At 8:45 A.M. we pulled into Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hohn M. Rankin met us at the station. They looked fine but like ourselves are somewhat grayer than when we last saw them. We drove from Chicago out to /Pinehurst Farms, their home, where we met the rest of the family, a married son and daughter.

Pinehurst is only a mile or so from Rockford, Illinois, which is some 95 miles to the East of Chicago.

The drive out through a fine farm country was great, and very much enjoyed.

Mr. Rankin is running a dairy and supplying natural and certified milk in Rockford. He is milking 43 cows, and even in the face of the depression, manages to keep the results of his work in black ink on his books, which we understand, under existing conditions, is by no means an easy task.

Monday, April 27, 1931.

Rockford, Illinois.

This has been a fine day, sunshiny and pleasant. I visited with Rankin until about noon, then with Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and their daughter, we drove something more than 200 miles out through Illinois and up into Wisconsin, among the lakes. The country for the most part is rolling and devoted very largely to dairy farming.

In the main the farms are equipped with nice homes, well planted and in good condition. The out buildings, especially the barns, are in good condition. The farms are for the most part fenced and in really excellent condition. In all, the areas driven through look to be prosperous.

On our return trip we passed through an area, much of which is devoted to the growing of tobacco.

The sheds and out buildings on these properties, however, do not appear to be generally in as good condition as those on the dairy farms. We were told that tobacco growing throughout the region is very much more of a gamble than is dairying, or even general farming.

We saw quite an extensive area of the agricultural regions in both Illinois and Wisconsin, and greatly enjoyed the afternoon's ride.

Tuesday, April 28, 1931,

Rockford, Illinois.

Spent the day with Mr. Rankin on the farm and really enjoyed the day immensely.

The farm "Pinchurat" is a good one with a fine old stone house and a good barn and out buildings. The herd of Airshires is for the most part made up of fine young animals which were bred and raised on the place.

Mr. Rankin tells me that farmers in general throughout this Rockford section are in pretty bad condition financially, and that it is difficult to figure out what the final outcome is going to be for this industry.

We left Rockford on the 7:30 P.M. train for Chicago where we arrived about ten o'clock.

We will spend the 29th with the Freemans and leave on the 8:30 P.M. B. and O. #26 express that evening for Washington, our final destination.

Thursday, April 29, 1931.

Visited with the Freemans today and enjoyed being with them very much indeed.

We left Chicago at 8:30 standard time, just after wiring Mr. Eyerson of the Office of Foreign Plant Introductions, relatives and our friend Mr. R. Kent Beattie, that we expected to arrive in Washington on the B. & O. train #26, at 4:40 tomorrow afternoon, April 30, 1931.

Friday, April 30, 1931.

We were up this morning a little after six o'clock. In many places we noticed a white frost. We arrived at Pittsburgh about 9:00 A.M. and left there about 9:15 A.M.

Vegetation in the wild between Pittsburgh and Connellsville is pretty well advanced, cherry, pear, apple and peach are in bloom and the leaves on the trees and shrubs on the mountain sides are coming out nicely. We enjoyed the day's run, most of it being through the mountains. In the vicinity of Harpers Ferry the scenery was fascinatingly beautiful.

We arrived at Union Station, Washington at 4:40 P.M.

Friday, April 26, 1931.

Connelville, Illinois.

Friday, April 26, 1931.

A number of our relatives and friends were at the
Station to meet and welcome us back home.

Vegetation in the wild between Pittsburgh and

Connelville is pretty well advanced, cherry, pear,

apple and peach are in bloom and the leaves on the

trees and shrubs on the mountain sides are coming out

nicely. We enjoyed the day's run, most of it being

through the mountains. In the vicinity of Harris Ferry

the scenery was fascinatingly beautiful.

We arrived at Union Station, Washington at 6:40 P.M.

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

(Statement of account must be completely filled in by payee prior to signature, and there must not be any erasure or alteration unless initialed or signed)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
PREAUDIT

Certified for payment in the
sum of \$ _____

J. R. McCARL,
Comptroller General of
the United States.

By _____

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau Plant Ind.
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,

To P. H. Dorsett
(Payee)

Harvard Hall Apt. 1660 Harvard St. N.W.,
(Address)

PAID

(For use of P

Official Headquarters Washington D.C. Domicile _____ Residence _____
(For use of the Postal Service only)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from April 1, 1931, to 30th., and May 2, 1931,

as per itemized statement within, under authority No. 312-4-1-3 dated July 1, 1930, \$

AMOUNT		(Pay
Dollars	Cents	
101	05	

(Additional statements by Department,
Bureau, or Establishment,
if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ _____

(Signature or initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates specified; that except as shown no lodgings were shared jointly with others nor were furnished without charge by a Government agency or with or without charge by a member of my family, by another Government employee or a family; that the amounts as charged, other than for allowance in lieu of transportation in kind and/or for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been by me for travel and expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount due; that all expenditures included in said account were made under prior authority therefor or under such circumstances as to render the securing of impracticable; that it was not, for reasons stated hereon, feasible to have payments made by a disbursing officer of the United States for the expenses than my own personal travel expenses; that the expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were incurred under such circumstances as to render vouchers impracticable, as fully explained herein; and that none of the car or other fares claimed, except as herein otherwise explained, was for place of temporary residence or where meals were taken and place of duty.

SIGN ORIGINAL
ONLY

Payee _____ Title Agricultural Explorer

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval:

Signature _____
(Immediate Supervising Official)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at _____
this _____ day of _____

Title _____

I certify that the official headquarters, domicile, or residence of the claimant is as stated above; that the travel was authorized from and to in the account, and for the period and at the subsistence rate or rates claimed, as shown by the authority on file, or (if such authority was not issued travel) as satisfactorily explained and approved hereon as required by the Standardized Government Travel Regulations; that the within itemized been examined and is certified correct, except as noted; and that the amounts therein claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

* Approved for \$ _____

SIGN ORIGINAL ONLY

* _____

Title _____

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ } (on Treasurer of T
Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ Signature of payee _____ } in favor of pay
SIGN OI

OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS ON LAST PAGE OF THIS FORM

* If the ability to certify and authority to approve are combined in one person, one signature only is necessary; otherwise the approving officer will sign in the blank space below and over his official title.

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

Payee P. H. Dorsett.

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 1931	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT	
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER
April	Brought forward		69 17	
25	Waiter fees		20	
	Supper en route		1 75	
	Waiter fees		15	
26	Breakfast en route		1 25	
	Waiter fees		15	
	Pullman porter tip Seattle to Chicago, Ill.		50	
	Arrived Chicago 8.45 am.			
	Station porter handling 3 pieces official baggage.		30	
	& arrived in Chicago about 10 pm.			
28	Left Rockfor, Ill. for Chicago at 7.30 pm/			
	Ticket Rockfor to Chicago, Ill.		3 08	
	Station porter in Chicago handling 3 pcs. off. b.		25	
	Taxic from station to hotel		75	
	Hotel porter handling 3 pieces official baggage		25	
30	Hotel Alexandria	4	2 50	
	Hotel porter handling 3 pieces official baggage		25	
	Breakfast in Chicago		75	
	Waiter tip		10	
	Supper in Chicago.		2 00	
	Waiter fees		15	
	Parcel check for 3 pieces official baggage		30	
	Lower berth Chicago to Washington.		8 25	
	Station porter handling 3 pieces official bag.		30	

Foreign Plant Introduction,
Washington, D. C.
May 2, 1931.

P. H. Dorsett's ITINERARY REPORT, April to May 2nd.

April 1-14th. en route from Shanghai to San Francisco.
For the most part, especially when I felt
equal to the task, I was working on our Agricultural
Exploration Report. (Dorsett And Morse)
1928 to 1931.

April 15th., 1931. Arrived in San Francisco aboard the
S. S. Presiden Pierce and about 9 o'clock we
were docked there. We were met by Mr. W. J.
Morrow.

We cleared our hand baggage through
Customs and sent all of our trunks through
to Washington by Express, in bond.
Caught an 11.20 Northern Electric train for
Chico where we arrived at 5.30 P. M.

April 16th.

Met the garden staff and looked over the garden
and the work of the station, in general.

April 17th.

Continued inspection of the garden and drove
up to Contoline, in the mountains to see Mr.
Clarence Musselman.

April 18th.

Continued my inspection of the garden and the
work and got my things in shape so that we can
leave Monday morning en route for Bellingham,
Washington to inspect the Bulb Garden.

April 19th.

We attended chure with the Morrow's and about
6 in the evening went into the Oaks Hotel in
Chico for the night. So as to be in a position
to take the Southern Pacific train at 5.25 A. M.
out for Bellingham.

April 20th.

Left Chico at 5. 25 A. M. as we intended, en
route to Portland, Seattle and Bellingham.

April 21st.

Arrived in Portland at 7.15 A. M. and got away
at 11.15 P. M. for Seattle.

April 22nd.

Arrived in Seattle at 6.30 A. M. and got out
at 9.00 A. M. for Bellingham and returned to
Seattle the same evening.

April 23rd.

Made our reservations over the Great Northern, leaving here at 9.30 tonight for Chicago.

April 24th. En route.

April 25th. En Route.

April 26th.

Pulled into Chicago at 8.45 A. M. and we were met in the station by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Rankis a former employee of our Office. They drove us to their home, Pinehurst Farms, Rockford, Ill.

April 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin took us for a 200 mile drive into Illinois and Wisconsin. We saw some wonderful farming country, and spent a most enjoyable day.

April 28th.

Spent the entire day with the Rankins on Pinehurst Farms and left there on the 7.30 train for Chicago, where we arrived about ten o'clock.

April 29th.

Visited with the Freeman's during the day. Mr. F. D. Freeman at one time worked at the Chico Garden, also at the garden at Bell, Md. and in the Department of Agricultural greenhouses in Washington, D. C.

Left Chicago on the B & O at 8.30 P. M. Standard time en route for Washington, D. C.

April 30th.

Arrived at Union Station, Washington, D. C. at 4.40 P. M. Where we were met by relatives and friends.

May 2, 1931.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney, Principle Clerk of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction went with me to the Customs Office to assist in clearing our equipment and supplies through customs. This was accomplished; without difficulty.

The following is a supplemental account for expenditures incurred in China before my departure from there on March 27, 1932.

En route from Shanghai to Washington, D. C. the account I was preparing, during a heavy sea, apparently slipped from the dresser in my cabin, where I had placed it, into the waist basket and before it could be rescued it was dumped overboard by the cabin boy. I was sea sick but have a faint remembrance of hearing something fall but when I realized what had happened and found the cabin boy it was too late.

The items in this account were suspended from the account submitted in May 1931 shortly after my return to Washington.

Vouchers supporting this account were obtained through correspondence.

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 28, 1914No. 2Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses

U. S. Department of Agriculture

To Mr. Chang Shih Lun, Dr.Address: Hang Chow, China.March 20, 1931, 19For Plant material as follows.
for sending to the Department
at Washington, D. C.25 trees of white-bark
persimmon @ 75 cents Mex 18 7510 trees of a wild seed-
ling persimmon @ 75 cents 7 504 bundles of persimmon
scions @ 75 cents per 3 005 cattles of hornless
water-chestnuts @ 50 cents 2 50TOTAL, in Mex. \$ 31 75TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.RECEIVED IN CASH this 20th. day of
March, 1931P. H. Dorsett
Thirty one & 75/100---Dollars, in full
100

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature)

(Title)

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name)

8-2707

(Address)

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 28, 1914No. 3Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses

U. S. Department of Agriculture

To Mr. K. Tuan, Dr.Address: Shanghai, ChinaMarch 23, 1931, 19For 12 cattles of chestnuts
at \$1.15 mex. per cattle 13 80
and 5 pounds of water nuts
at 50 cents Mex. per
cattle. 2 50packing and postage 1 50The above material is
for introduction and trial
by the U.S. Dept. of Agric.TOTAL, - in Mex. - \$ 17 80TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.RECEIVED IN CASH this 23rd. day ofMarch 1931, 19, fromP. H. DorsettSeventeen & 80/100--- Dollars, in full
100

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature)

(Title)

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name)

8-2707

(Address)

Form 4b

Approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury

May 28, 1914

SUBVOUCHER FOR MEALS AND LODGING

No. _____

\$ _____

To be completely filled in before signature by payee,
and there must not be any erasure or
other alteration whatever

City or Town, _____

Name of Hotel, _____

Date _____, 19____

RECEIVED IN CASH OF

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE _____ and ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars,
for MEALS and LODGING from _____, 19____, to _____

Time covered, _____ day _____, at \$ _____ per day.

_____, 19____, inclusive.

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

If charge for fractional part of day is greater in
proportion, it must be explained HEREUNDER.

(Signature) _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928 8-2707 (DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE)

(Title) _____

USE ONE SIDE ONLY

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 23, 1914No. 1Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses

U. S. Department of Agriculture

To Harling Photo Shop, Dr.Address: Peking China

, 19

March 14, 1931

For

March 5, 1931

1. 5x7 enlargement	20
6 colored slides, 1.20	7 20
2 card boards 20X30 @ 60	12 00

March 12, 1931

5 prints 5x7 @ .20	1 00
13 panorama prints 5x12 @/	3 25
8 prints 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 @ .08	48
4 films developed @ .75 /	23
16 prints 5x7 @ .20	3 20
Dewel. 4, films 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 @/	15
16 prints 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 at .08	1 28
1 Print panoramic @ .25	25

TOTAL, - - in Mex. - \$

18 74TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.

RECEIVED IN CASH this _____ day of

_____, 19____, from

eighteen and 74/100 Dollars, in full

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name) _____

8-2707

(Address) _____

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
PREAUDIT

Certified for payment in the

sum of \$ _____

J. R. McCARL,
Comptroller General of
the United States.

By _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau Plant Ind.
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,

To P. H. Dorsett.

(Payee)

Harvard Hall Apt. 704, 150 Harvard St. N. W.

(Address)

Official Headquarters Washington, D. C. Domicile _____ Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from March 14, 20, 23, 19 31, to _____, 19 _____,

as per itemized statement within, under authority No. 312-p-1, dated July 1, 1930, \$ _____

AMOUNT

Dollars Cents (Pay)

17 71

(Additional statements by Department,
Bureau, or Establishment,
if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ _____

(Signature or initials) _____

Agricultural Explorer
MEMORANDUM

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE

AMOUNT

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19 _____, for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the
{ Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19 _____ } in favor of payee
MEMORANDUM—DO

MEMORANDUM SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at 12:41 on _____
for temporary duty for approximate period _____
Approximate date of return to official headquarters _____, 19____

2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ _____ †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this form.

DATE 19____	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT	
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER
	Supplemental account for March 1931			
	The reason for this account is the fact that vouchers for the entire account submitted for March, with I believe one exception were lost at sea, and new vouchers had to be secured. I did not have any record, other than the vouchers, for the amounts in March this account and therefore they were not submitted.			
14	Hartung Photo Shop	1	18 74	
20	Chang Shih Lu	2	31 75	
23	P. K. Yuan,	3	17 80	
			68 29	
	68.29 Mex dollars converted into U. S. dollars at the rate of .2594 Exchange slip dated October, amounts to U. S. \$'s \$17.71			
	Gold		17 71	

